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Part One
Pages 1-8

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CONGRESS TO MEET TO-DAY

Improbable that It Will Accomplish Much This Session.

GENERAL APATHY AT THE CAPITAL

Doubt as to the Course of the Democratic Senators in Respect to Tarift Measures — The Currency.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The gavels in both houses of Congress will sound at noon to-morrow, and the members will enter upon the duties of the short session, which necessarily must come to an end on March 3. There is general comment about the apathy displayed on the eve of the reassembling of Congress, and one hears predictions that no legislation of importance outside of the appropriation bills will be accomplished. If there is a majority of either house in the city it is invisible to-night, and the fear is expressed that neither the President of the Senate nor the Speaker of the House will face a quorum at the opening hour. The chances are, however, that the morning trains will bring a sufficient number of members to the city to obviate the necessity of starting the Sergeants at Arms on searches for absentees.

The apathy which is so marked naturally is ascribed to the result of the late election. Figuring from the standpoint of human nature, those who are interesting themselves in the situation say it is not to be expected that men to whom re-election to the House has been denied after long terms of service, which have practically incapacitated them for private pursuits, would return to Washington full of ambition. Rather is it to be expected, these self-constituted analysts say, that such men should come back full of fight and determined to "get even" with some person or persons, whom they may believe to be responsible in greater or less measure for their defeats. Those who take this view seem to believe that the session will be marked, so far as the House is concerned, by dissensions and efforts to prevent affirmative action on measures which may be proposed. This view has but a limited number of supporters. Those who take the opposite ground assume that the lesson of the late Democratic defeat has not been lost upon Democrats of both Houses, who in the last year have deviated from the straight Democratic path, and that in the coming months an honest effort will be made to rectify mistakes and place the party again in a favorable light before the country.

The popgun bills placing coal, iron ore, sugar, and fence wire on the free list now lie upon the Senate table. Inquiry has been made in the last week of prominent Democratic Senators as to the probable action of the majority upon these bills, but it has been impossible to ascertain that a determined effort is to be made to push them. There seems to be a disposition on the part of some men who last Summer, apparently, were anxious that these bills should pass to wait and see what the "conservatives" propose to do. In view of the performances in the last session, it does not appear likely that Gorman, Brice, Smith, and Co. will show a disposition to permit these bills to go to the President, but a well-known Senator said to-night to a correspondent of The New-York Times that, in view of the fact that the "conservatives" had secured nearly everything they desired in the Tariff bill, and that several of them had expressed their willingness to let iron and coal be placed upon the free list, he would not be surprised should these Senators refrain from any opposition to the attempt which ought to be made to pass these bills.

There is doubt expressed regarding sugar. Senators who have been questioned about the probable fate of the four bills now pending say they think that opposition may be looked for on the Republican side of the chamber. One Senator said to-night that he believed that, while the Republicans would not make an open fight against the bills, if necessary they would resort to tactics which would make it impossible to pass them. The coming week ought to bring forth some indications to guide the Democrats who hope to see these bills enacted into laws.

It is assumed that in his message, to be submitted to the Congress to-morrow or later, should a quorum not be forthcoming at first, the President will offer some practical suggestions regarding the national currency. The report of Controller Eckels goes to the Capitol to-morrow, and, inasmuch as he treats of the present unsatisfactory currency system and suggests changes in it, those who are unwilling to wait for the report of the Secretary of the Treasury and the message of the President, grasp at these suggestions as advance statements of the views of Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Carlisle, arguing that the Controller hardly would put forward opinions which he knew were not entertained by the Executive and his chief fiscal officer. Mr. Eckels, it will be seen by reference to the abstract of his report which appears in another place, suggests that the national banks no longer be required to deposit Government bonds in order to secure their circulation, but that they shall have the right to issue notes against their assets, first depositing with the Treasurer of the United States legal tender issues or tenders under the act of 1890 equal in amount to the difference between the percentage of their capital stock of issues granted against their assets and the total of such capital stock. The Controller thinks that the deposits thus made should remain with the Treasurer so long as the bank should continue to do business, voluntary or involuntary liquidation by the bank to be followed by the redemption and cancellation by the Government of such Treasury issues.

As against this deposit of legal tenders or Treasury notes, the Controller would have issued to the banks, dollar for dollar, national bank notes, either of the same or different design, in order that the volume of the currency as it now is contributed to by the issues of the Government should not be contracted so long, at least, as the banks making such deposits should continue to exist. The percentage of the bank notes issued against this deposit should be free from any taxation imposed upon circulation, the Controller believes, and ought to be such percentage as is deemed equitable to be used as a part of the banks' legal reserve held against depositors. Further, he thinks, the banks should be compelled to deposit gold coin with the Treasurer for the redemption of such notes.

Much has been said of late in support of the proposition to establish a commission empowered to take up the entire question of the currency. Mr. Eckels says that, if the Congress shall not see fit to enact a law upon the subject, the question of the creation of such a commission ought to be acted upon. It is evident that he believes that relief speedily could be found along the line of his suggestions. As the Controller's report will not appear in print until to-morrow morning, none of the members now here is prepared to discuss it. It may be said beforehand that the silver men will not see any value in his suggestions, and it is not to be assumed that any ideas which may be advanced by either the President or the Secretary of the Treasury bearing on this question will meet the views of this class.

Vice President Stevenson reached the city this morning from Asheville, N. C., where, for the last fortnight, his daughter, Miss Mary Stevenson, has been very ill. She is now on the road to recovery. Mr. Stevenson went to his old quarters at the Normandie. At the same hotel Representative Sereno E. Payne of Auburn registered late in the day. Representatives Dunphy, Ray, and Lefevre of New-York are at the Arlington. Senator Murphy and family arrived this evening. The Stanford house, which Mr. Murphy leased last Winter, again will be their home this year. Senator Hill will not be here until Wednesday. He is still in Florida.

Status of the "Pop-Gun" Bills.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—As it now stands on the Senate calendar the House bill providing for free sugar was amended by the Senate Finance Committee by imposing a duty of 40 per cent. on all sugars.

The House bill providing for free coal was amended by the Senate Finance Committee by imposing a duty on bituminous coal when imported from any country that levies a duty on American coal, this being understood to be directed chiefly against Canada.

The House bill admitting iron ore free was reported by the Senate Finance Committee without amendment.

The fourth bill, as to free barbed wire, was reported by a substitute providing for the free admission not only of barbed wire, but of the materials which might enter into its manufacture.

TO OUTLINE INTENDED REFORM

THE SEVENTY WILL STATE WHAT IT PROPOSES TO DO.

Small Parks, Civil Service, Garbage, and the City's Expenses Among the Things Considered.

The Committee of Seventy is preparing a statement for publication, setting forth its position as regards the more extended and detailed reforms which it has recently decided to undertake. This statement, with the sub-committees charged with investigation of various departments in the City Government, will probably be completed by to-night or to-morrow.

Charles Stewart Smith, Chairman of the Executive Committee, said yesterday that the subject of small parks, concerning which there was a plank in the Seventy's platform, would be carefully considered. Gustav H. Schwab, a member of the Executive Committee, had already devoted some study to this matter, and he would be well qualified to take charge of this topic.

The civil service laws, as they apply to those holding positions in the Police Department and the Board of Excise, Mr. Smith said, had been the subject of study by Mr. Bernheim of the Seventy, and it was the intention to make a thorough and systematic investigation of this subject. Among other things there will be prepared a digest of the laws on the subject.

Experts have been doing some work on the records of the departments relating to the civil service rules and their enforcement heretofore, and this will be continued for the benefit of the Seventy in its new field of labor.

Considerable attention, Mr. Smith said, will be paid to the subject of removal of garbage, and the committee has already some reports on the systems in London, Berlin, Paris, and Vienna.

Mr. Smith said it was the intention of the Seventy to make investigation of this matter before the Board of Estimate makes up its next budget, with a view to considering if the present appropriation is sufficient.

A commission will probably be appointed to examine into the entire expenses of maintaining the City Government, and making comparisons with those in other large cities.

The tenement-house question will also be considered.

FELLOWS'S INVESTIGATION BEGINS TO-DAY

Assistant District Attorneys Will Be There to Defend Their Chief.

Ex-State Senator J. J. Linson, whom Gov. Flower appointed to investigate charges of neglect of duty preferred against District Attorney Fellows, will begin his duties to-day at 11 o'clock, in the brownstone building formerly occupied by the Court of General Sessions.

The method of procedure has not been fully outlined by Commissioner Linson. At the District Attorney's office it is expected that the five men from Good Government Club D and the representatives of the German-American Reform Union will simply lay the charges before the Commissioner, claiming that they establish a prima facie case.

District Attorney Fellows and the Assistant District Attorneys will be on hand to make answer. Each of the assistants will be prepared with a statement as to those cases which have been under his management.

The charges filed by the German Reform Union cite more than 400 cases in which indictments have been returned since Jan. 1, 1894, which have not been tried.

The charges made by the men from the Good Government Club cited about ten cases, but there was a statement that additional charges would be presented when opportunity offered.

From Bay Shore to Brentwood.

BAY SHORE, L. I., Dec. 2.—It is probable that a trolley line will soon connect this village with Babylon and Brentwood, and also with the Montauk Division of the Long Island Railroad. Archibald Martin, manager of the New-York Electrical Construction Company, and Justice Studley of Brentwood, are interested in the scheme, and a company has been formed, with a capital of $1,000,000.

Application has been made to the Highway Commissioners of the towns of Islip and Babylon, through which the line will pass, for a franchise, and those officials are considering the matter.

Charles Pinard Dies in Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 2.—Charles Pinard died here this morning at the residence of Postmaster D. E. Young, where he was a guest for the Winter, after a long and painful illness. He was of the firm of Charles & J. A. Pinard, the caterers of New-York and owners of the Pinard cottages in Newport. He was unmarried, and leaves a brother, John A. Pinard of New-York. Newport was his residence. He was prominent in the councils of the Republican Party, and served two terms in the General Assembly. He was a prominent Elk and Mason.

His Life Wrecked by Strong Drink.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 2.—Ex-Judge James F. Harlan, a brother of Justice Harlan of the Supreme Court, went to the city almshouse yesterday. He undertook this as a last hope of curing himself of the liquor habit. He has been a prominent lawyer, and fifteen years ago served a term upon the bench of the Law and Equity Court. He had a large practice and was regarded as one of the ablest men at the bar, but his habit of drinking grew upon him until he is now a wreck.

Ballington Booth Critically Ill.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—Commander Ballington Booth, chief of the Salvation Army forces in the United States, is critically ill with a combination of nervous prostration and typhoid fever. He has been confined to his room for over a week, and a consultation of physicians has been held. His friends are much concerned, and the members of the Salvation Army observed to-day as a day of special prayer for the recovery of their leader.

SEVEN STORIES TO DEATH

Lawyer W. Rodman Winslow Met with a Fearful Fate.

FELL FROM A WINDOW IN HIS FLAT

Believed that He Lost His Balance While Trying to Close the Sash—Had No Cause for Suicide.

"Rodman, if you are chilly, close the sitting-room window," were the last words spoken in life to W. Rodman Winslow by his wife in their apartment on the seventh floor of the Sevillia apartment house, 117 West Fifty-eighth Street, yesterday morning.

They were dressing in their bedroom, which was separated from an alcove sitting room by a portière, and the husband had complained that it was not warm. He pushed aside the portière and disappeared. Several minutes passed, and Mrs. Winslow cried out:

"Rodman, have you closed that window?"

No response came, and she followed her husband, calling his name. In the sitting room she halted, and a great dread came to her. The room was untenanted, but a window that overlooked the vast courtyard and had a low sill was open at the bottom, while the night before it had been pulled down from the top.

Half divining the awful truth, the wife nerved herself to peer into the court. A moment later there was a piercing cry of horror and moans of anguish, and neighbors came, to find the wife fainting and the husband dead and frightfully mangled on the flags of the court.

Mr. Winslow last week complained of nervous prostration, and Saturday evening called, with his wife, on Dr. Alexander Strong of 267 West Fifty-second Street, who was Mrs. Winslow's physician when she was Miss Estelle Du Boice.

Dr. Strong decided that Mr. Winslow was run down and dyspeptic. He complained of a fullness in the head, but the physician discovered no symptoms of vertigo, while there were symptoms of a disposition to sleep; in fact, the patient fell into a slumber in the doctor's parlor, and was affectionately chided like a spoiled child by his wife.

Tonics and rest were prescribed, and the Winslows went to their snug and handsomely-appointed flat. When they retired the husband said that he felt better. There was some talk of his taking a short outing in pursuance of the physician's advice. As the apartment is steam heated and was close, the sitting-room window was opened at the top.

The window is stiff in its frame, and to open it it was necessary to either sit or lean on the low sill after pushing up the window from below. Mr. Winslow did this, and, closing the lower window, went to bed.

It was the unanimous opinion of Dr. Strong, a Coroner's physician; Dr. W. A. Ewing, formerly the City Sanitary Superintendent, and many residents of the Sevilla, that Mr. Winslow, when he went, half awake, to the sitting room to put up the window in the morning, pushed up the bottom, and lurched out in trying to reach the sash of the top window.

Residents of the fourth and fifth floors of the apartment house, who were in rooms over the court, heard a frightful cry and a crash when Mr. Winslow fell, and saw him dead in the court. Besides, although the unfortunate man was ailing, he was perfectly sane, had never to any one who knew him talked of suicide, and his home life was perfect. He was well-to-do, his business affairs were in order, and they are of a character that gave him no anxiety.

The body was sent to an undertaker's and arrangements for the funeral will be made when the wishes of Mr. Winslow's aged mother, who lives at Bolton, Lake George, are known.

Mr. Winslow was forty-six years old and a native of Albany County and a member of the bar. He owned the Mohican House, on Lake George, and had Offices 305 and 310 in the Vanderbilt Building, 132 Nassau Street. In one of them he transacted law business and in the other he managed the affairs of the Advance and Discount Company, of which he was sole proprietor.

The company did a large business in loans on chattels, the sums rarely exceeding $50. While Mr. Winslow derived a large income from his business, he was far from being a usurer, and many anecdotes of his kind-heartedness to his debtors were told yesterday when his fate was known. He had been in the Vanderbilt Building eleven years, and was once a clerk in the concern of which he became proprietor.

The Winslows had no children. They moved to the Sevillia from Seventy-second Street and Columbus Avenue two months ago. Formerly Mr. Winslow managed the hotel at Lake George, but for the last two seasons he leased it. He was last at his office Friday, and in the evening went away with his wife, after they had had a chat with the Superintendent of the building.

The Winslows were members of the congregation of All Angels Protestant Episcopal Church, of which the Rev. C. T. Thorman is pastor.

ELEVATOR COMPANIES REORGANIZED

Heavy Trust Deeds to Secure Bond Issues of the New Concern.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 2.—Trust deeds aggregating $1,500,000 were filed here yesterday from the Consolidated Elevator Company to the Franklin Trust Company of Brooklyn. The deeds are to secure bond issues made by the Lake Superior Union Improvement and Northern Pacific Elevator Companies, all of which have been succeeded by the Consolidated Elevator Company.

George H. Southard, President of the Franklin Trust Company of Brooklyn, last evening said to a reporter for The New-York Times:

"The Lake Superior Elevator Company, the Union Improvement and Elevator Company, and the Union Pacific Elevator Company went into the hands of a receiver last year. The present matter is a simple business one, we acting as the trustees of the mortgageors. At the time they went into the hands of a receiver, new mortgages were put upon the property, on a reorganization scheme, by which all the creditors of the three companies were taken in. One of these mortgages was for $1,000,000 and the second was for $500,000. These new mortgages are to be used to take up the bonds and cancel all the mortgages on the property as quickly as the old bonds are handed in."

Mrs. Howland Denies It.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 2.—In dispatches sent out from this city last night it was stated that Mrs. Ross, who alleges that she is the daughter of Millionaire King, and seeks to obtain custody of his person and estate, had named Mrs. F. K. Howland as one of the witnesses by which she expected to prove that she was the offspring of a common-law marriage between King and an unnamed woman. Mrs. Howland said to-day that there was not the slightest foundation for the assertion that she would be a witness for Mrs. Ross.

BROOKLYN REFINERIES RESUME

Fourteen Hundred Men at Work at Midnight and Thirteen Hundred More Will Be Employed To-day.

The sugar refineries in Brooklyn that are controlled by the Sugar Trust, and which were closed last Wednesday with the statement that it was impossible to carry on business any longer owing to the fact that there was a tremendous stock on hand and no market, resumed work yesterday.

The machinery was started at 6 P. M., and 600 men began to refine sugar. Eight hundred more men were put to work when the regular shift took place at midnight, and this morning the remaining 1,300 will be employed.

None of the Superintendents would talk about the closing of the refineries or the resumption of work yesterday.

William Dick, one of the Sugar Trust, in an interview published in The New-York Times last Thursday, said the closing of the refineries was only temporary. His version of the affair time proved to be correct.

Mr. Havemeyer Not to Retire.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 2.—A gentleman in a position to speak authoritatively said, to-day, that there was no truth in the report that C. C. Harrison of this city was to succeed Mr. Havemeyer as President of the Sugar Trust. He said Mr. Harrison was not a candidate for the position, and would not take it under any circumstances. The same authority said further that he had heard nothing about Mr. Havemeyer going to retire or of any dissatisfaction among the stockholders with the present management.

A NEW HOTEL FOR TRANSIENTS

PLANS FOR A MAGNIFICENT STRUCTURE IN MADISON AVENUE.

The Y. M. C. A. Also to Build—Work on a Half-Million-Dollar Edifice to be Begun in May.

The rumor that a new twelve-story hotel would soon be built at the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street was confirmed yesterday by Hawk & Wetherbee, the proprietors of the Windsor Hotel.

"We decided some time ago," said Mr. Wetherbee to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday afternoon, "to build a hotel on that site, which we now own. It is, in our opinion, an exceptionally good location for a first-class transient hotel, and it will be run in connection with the Windsor.

"The new house will be as magnificent as any in the city. The architect is Henry J. Hardenberg, who planned the Waldorf for W. W. Astor and is designing the new hotel for John Jacob Astor. We have employed as builders Marc Eidlitz & Sons, who are now building the new Clearing House.

"In some respects the new hotel will be quite different from others in the city. The café on the ground floor will be a novelty in its line. Patrons will be enabled to obtain a luncheon from the regular bill of fare, or a quick luncheon at a large counter. They can spend a while over their cigars, if they wish, in a smoking and reading room which will embrace all the comforts of a well-conducted club. The restaurant proper will be a conspicuous feature of the hotel, being 116 feet in length and 85 feet wide. Besides this, on the parlor floor there will be a richly-appointed dining room for the regular guests of the house. In connection with this there will be a special parlor where, after dinner, guests may sit, have their coffee and cigars, and listen to the music.

"The first three floors, counting the ground floor, will be so constructed as to afford perfect light and ventilation, giving the impression of height and open space instead of being cut up and divided by numerous walls and partitions.

"The hotel will have wide halls, well lighted, so that it will not be necessary to use electric light during the day. A special feature will be the construction of the bathrooms, which in every case have a window opening to the air.

"The hotel will be absolutely fire-proof. In addition to the service stairways, there will be two wide stairways from top to bottom for the use of guests. We think that with our long experience in the hotel business we will start in this venture in the right way at the beginning and produce what we hope will be an example of perfection in a modern hotel building. We will begin work at an early date."

Another magnificent edifice of a semi-public character that will shortly be built is the proposed Young Men's Christian Association Building, in Fifty-sixth Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues. It will have frontages on Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Streets of seventy-five feet each. Work will be begun in May on the structure, which will cost half a million dollars, and it is expected that it will be ready for occupancy in the Fall of 1896. The Building Committee is composed of Cleveland H. Dodge, Cornelius Vanderbilt, William P. St. John, Cephas Brainerd, and William Fellowes Morgan.

An officer of the Young Men's Christian Association at Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue told a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday that the present building was inadequate for its purposes. The up-town site, he said, was purchased recently from the Hegeman estate for $165,000. This money was made up from $140,000 bequeathed by the late William H. Vanderbilt and $25,000 presented by Cornelius Vanderbilt. The new building will be six stories high, with the main entrance in Fifty-seventh Street. The reception room, two parlors, reading room, and lecture hall will be on the main floor. In the basement will be the bowling alleys, a swimming tank, sixteen by forty feet, baths, shower baths, bicycle room, and lockers.

On the first floor will be the reception room and gymnasium of the boys' department. On the second floor will be the main hall, which will seat 664 persons. On the third and fourth floors will be studios and class rooms; on the fifth floor the library, studios, smoking room, dining room, and kitchen.

The gymnasium will occupy the top floor. The greater part of the 83,000 volumes of the library will be moved to the new building from the Twenty-third Street building, which will be kept open as a down-town branch.

FIRE DELAYED THEIR SUNDAY DINNER

A Blaze in the Chimney of Mr. Miller's Fifth Avenue Residence.

The family of William Starr Miller of 39 Fifth Avenue was just sitting down to dinner yesterday when a blaze was discovered in one of the chimneys. The sparks flew over the fashionable Grosvenor apartment house, close by, which led to the supposition that that building had caught fire. None of the occupants of the Grosvenor knew of the fire, however, until the fire engines rumbled past.

Two bags of salt put out the fire. It had been caused by a too fierce fire in the dining-room grate and the sooty condition of the chimney. No damage was caused.

Fatal Quarrel Over Cards.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Dec. 2.—A party of Italians were playing cards this afternoon in the saloon of John Perugo, 529 Adams Street, when a quarrel arose over the stakes. Carmine Luziana of 620 Adams Street accused John Polistrasto of 528 Adams Street of cheating. Polistrasto stabbed him in the back with a stiletto, inflicting a fatal wound. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, and Polistrasto was locked up.

The Victoria's Valuable Cargo.

TACOMA, Washington, Dec. 2.—The steamship Victoria arrived yesterday afternoon from Yokohama, bringing a cargo worth over $1,000,000. A consignment of silk, worth $400,000, was shipped to New-York by last night's overland, the object being to get it there three days ahead of a similar consignment which left Yokohama eight hours earlier in the City of Rio Janeiro of the San Francisco line.

TO ANNUL ITS CHARTER

A Committee Named to Act Against the Tammany Society.

ALL GOOD GOVERNMENT CLUB F MEN

Provisions of the Charter Have Been Violated, It Is Alleged—Ex-Register John Reilly Denies It.

It was probably without reference to the date of elections on Manhattan Island that the far-famed and widely-advertised Indian known as Tammany divided up his calendar seasons. But in the days of that noble red man, the patron saint of the worshippers at the present Fourteenth Street Wigwam, the month of December was known as "the month of frosts, the first in the Season of Snows."

And following the traditions laid down with such scrupulous exactness by that warrior when he died, those whose patron saint he is come together early in this month to take counsel one with another.

That is why there is to be a meeting of the officers of the Tammany Society to-night at the Wigwam, and as one of the braves said last night, "it is the third day of the month of frosts, in the Season of Snows."

The "season of snows," in view of the events of last month, which made it so chilly in and about the Wigwam, seemed so especially a fitting designation of this period of its existence that there was much comment on the prophetic instinct of Tammany, the original Indian, whose name and fame are now known all over the world.

The meeting to-night, it was said, would be to transact routine business, and to carry out the observance of one of the traditions of the society.

Within two days there has been revived the old talk on the part of Tammany Hall's enemies of "annulling the charter." Ex-Senator Warner Miller brought forward this proposition two or three years ago, claiming that Tammany was by its charter a charitable organization, and, when it ceased to disburse charities, the charter provisions were violated.

John Brooke Leavitt of Good Government Club F discussed the subject again Saturday night in a speech before the club. Mr. Leavitt said yesterday that steps had been taken to test the right of Tammany—the Columbian Order—to exist under its present charter. Mr. Leavitt said that a committee had been appointed by Good Government Club F to lay the matter before Attorney General Hancock, and ask him to bring action which should compel the Tammany Society to show cause why its charter should not be annulled.

In addition to the old charge that the Tammany Society is no longer a charitable organization, Mr. Leavitt said that another provision of the charter had been violated, in that the society is limited by its charter to real estate holdings which shall give a net income of not more than $5,000 a year. The rentals from buildings, Mr. Leavitt thought, must exceed that figure.

Mr. Leavitt said the names of the committee appointed to act in this matter were not to be made public at present.

Ex-Register John Reilly, who is a district leader, and familiar with the Tammany Society, said last night that he was not alarmed in the least over the proposition of Mr. Leavitt.

"This proposition to close out the society because it has not lived up to its charter has been made before," said Mr. Reilly. "But those who have made it have not been thoroughly familiar with the society as it exists to-day. Its charter provision as to charity has been strictly lived up to. There is a fund on hand to-day, to be distributed to widows and orphans of members of the society, and from time to time, as there are deserving cases, assistance is given to members themselves. This may not be generally known to the public, but it is true, as any member of the society at all familiar with its affairs will tell you."

Mr. Reilly said the society would be found to be living strictly up to its charter, and tolerably prosperous, in spite of the defeat on election day.

"And you might add," said he, "that in the Tammany calendar 'the season of blossoms' always follows the 'season of snows.'"

LONG ISLAND CITY DRY AGAIN

Mayor Sanford's Order to Saloon Keepers Was Well Observed.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Dec. 2.—Side doors with the word "Push" on them were a delusion in this city to-day. The more the thirsty wayfarer pushed the less chance was there of his getting in.

It was the second dry Sunday since Mayor Sanford decided that the excise law must be enforced, and it was as difficult to get into a Long Island saloon as it would be to escape punishment for crime without political assistance. Those saloon keepers who desired to sell and take chances of arrest had sentinels posted where they could observe the approaches to the place, and every time a stranger or policeman appeared the sentinel would tap lightly on the window and the side door would be locked.

Only one arrest was made. The prisoner was Bernard Ipp of 307 Jackson Avenue. He was released on $200 bonds by Police Justice Charles Duffy. Twelve arrests were made last Sunday.

All kinds of expedients were adopted today by those who usually buy their Sunday beer in bulk. Some put their pails and pitchers in baskets and tried to get a supply, but failed. One man took an old hatbox and cut a row of holes around it to create the impression that he had some kind of an animal inside. He had—but it was made of tin, and came out empty.

SMITH'S HORSE'S SUCCESSFUL RUNAWAY

Went Five Miles and the Only Damage a "Dished" Wheel.

James Smith left his horse and light wagon at the corner of Eighth Avenue and Sixty-third Street yesterday afternoon. When he came out the rig had disappeared.

Learning that the horse had gone down Eighth Avenue, Smith procured another horse and wagon and started in pursuit. The runaway was caught half an hour later at Chambers Street and College Place. Beyond a "dished" wheel, no damage had been done.

The distance traversed was nearly five miles.

Two Deaths Due to Falls.

Charles Hawkins, seventy-eight years old, who fell down stairs at Tenth Avenue and Sixty-third Street, Saturday, died in Roosevelt Hospital yesterday. His skull was fractured.

Patrick F. Brady, the messenger boy who fell from a window at 8 Dey Street, Saturday, died in Hudson Street Hospital yesterday. He lived at 108 Fourth Avenue.

Archbishop Corrigan Preaches.

At the last mass in St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday, Archbishop Corrigan preached. It being the first Sunday in Advent, he counseled the people that in preparing for the great feast of Christmas, they should at the same time prepare themselves for their final end and judgment.

CLEMENCY FOR GEN. D. G. SWAIM

A Portion of His Period of Suspension Remitted—Will Be Placed on the Retired List this Month.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—President Cleveland has extended an act of executive clemency to Judge Advocate General Swaim that many Republicans think ought to have been offered years ago by President Harrison. He has remitted the unexpired term of the General's suspension from the army of twelve years, and assigned him to duty in Washington.

It will not be for long that Gen. Swain will serve again as an army officer on full pay, but the President's action will enable him to retire without any cloud upon him other than that cast by the circumstances of his trial and conviction, about the justice of which there has always been differing opinions.

The most notable effect of the order of the President is the comment that is brought out by the extension of clemency by a Democratic President that was refused by a President of the party to which the Judge Advocate General is attached. It may not be recalled now, but when Gen. Swaim was first tried he was acquitted, or would have been acquitted if the decision of the court-martial had stood. President Arthur was dissatisfied with the finding of the court that convicted Gen. Swaim, and he was sentenced three times. The last sentence was that he should be suspended from service for twelve years on half pay.

If his sentence had been fully carried out it would have extended beyond the time for his retirement.

The official order of reinstatement directs Gen. Swaim to take station in Washington City, awaiting further orders of the department.

It is understood that Gen. Swaim will be placed on the retired list on the 22d of the present month, when he will reach the age of sixty-two years, and that in the meantime he will have leave of absence.

Gen. Swaim was appointed Judge Advocate General by President Garfield in 1881. He was court-martialed in 1884 upon charges growing out of transactions with a firm of stockbrokers. Since his suspension he has resided quietly in this city.

TEMPERANCE, NOT POLITICS

FATHER M'SWEENY ON THE POSITION OF CATHOLIC SOCIETIES.

They Would Not Force People to Goodness—Preparations for the Total Abstinence Convention.

The Catholic temperance societies of this city met last night in St. Brigid's Church, in Avenue B, to prepare for the convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, which is to be held here next August.

The Rev. Dr. P. F. McSweeny welcomed the delegates and then said: "Some reporters, nearly all of whom are good men, and all of whom are human, made the mistake of ascribing to this gathering an object of a semi-political nature.

"Now, while every good Catholic would like to see the liquor stores closed, and every good Catholic heart would be delighted at it, still we feel that it is not well to force people to be good. It would be a grand and beautiful thing if all men would totally abstain from intoxicating drinks. We are not taking a hand in closing saloons now.

"Our object is to persuade men to join temperance societies. I have been thirty-two years on the mission, and have come to the conclusion that drink is the most dreadful evil the City of New-York has to contend with to-day, and especially among our people. When I say our people, I mean among Catholics generally, and the Irish especially.

"If there is a race on the face of God's earth that has less need for stimulants, it is the Irish. God has so made them that they do not need it.

"Irishmen never throw themselves into the river because of adversity, unless it be in a fit of delirium tremens. They are like a rubber ball—the harder you throw them down the higher they will bound."

Father McSweeny read a letter from Archbishop Corrigan approving of the meeting and its object.

The Rev. A. P. Doyle explained the objects of the meeting, and said the national union now had 60,000 members enrolled in 723 societies, and its ranks were being continually being augmented. The next meeting, he said, would be held on the first Sunday in January, in the Church of the Sacred Heart, in West Fifty-first Street, of which Vicar General Mooney is the pastor.

He exhorted the members to endeavor to increase its membership.

NINTH AVENUE CABLE ALMOST READY

Broadway Road Managers Expect to Start It at Noon To-day.

It is the intention of the managers of the Broadway cable company to have cable cars running in Ninth Avenue by noon to-day.

Superintendent H. A. Newell has had 130 men at work for forty-eight consecutive hours laying the new cable from the power house at Sixth Avenue and Fiftieth Street through Forty-third Street and Ninth Avenue to Ninety-eighth Street.

The Ninth Avenue cable is considerably lighter than the one in Broadway, and last night, while the two cables were being spliced, the lighter one snapped five times but was each time repaired.

The total length of the Ninth Avenue cable is 31,800 feet. Several dozen cars were transferred from Broadway to the Ninth Avenue station yesterday. Owing to the absence of a switch at Broadway and Fifty-third Street no cars will be run through the latter street until next week.

"It is not likely," said Superintendent Newell, "that we shall run more than ten cars to-day, as we do not think it best to open the road for general traffic until the new cable has been thoroughly tested."

Dying Horse Crushed His Doctor.

Bernard Wehe, fifty-two years old, of 320 Fifth Street, was doctoring a sick horse yesterday in an alleyway near his home. He had just administered what he designed should be a corrective dose, when the animal fell over, dead, crushing Wehe against a brick wall, breaking one or two of his ribs, and injuring him internally.

Wehe was sent to Bellevue Hospital, suffering intensely.

Guatemala's Minister to Mexico.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 2.—Emilio de Leon, the newly-accredited Minister from Guatemala to Mexico, arrived from Guatemala yesterday en route to his post. He is empowered by his Government to attempt an amicable settlement of the boundary dispute between the nations.

The President Is Better.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—It is reported that President Cleveland will be able to resume his duties at the White House to-morrow. Secretary Gresham visited the President at Woodley this afternoon and took a short drive with him.

George Lord Day Somewhat Better.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Dec. 2.—George Lord Day was somewhat better this afternoon, but he is still in a very weak and critical condition. Mr. Day's sister Susan, his brother, and John English are with him at the Meadowbrook Hunt Club house.

A New Pastor for Brooklyn.

The Rev. Dr. F. M. Ellis of the Eutaw Place Baptist Church, Baltimore, Md., has accepted a call to the Washington Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn.

AGITATOR BURNS HERE

The English Labor Leader Arrives by the Steamer Etruria.

HE TALKS ABOUT LABOR PROBLEMS

While in This Country He Intends to Investigate Society, Congress, Prisons, and Other Things.

John Burns, the noted English labor agitator, who was first sent to jail and then to Parliament, was a passenger by the Cunard steamship Etruria, which arrived from Liverpool yesterday. He was accompanied by David Holmes, a trades union leader, and John Williams Benn, whose status on this visit is described by himself as that of an escort of honor to the distinguished Socialist.

Burns and Holmes are delegates of the British Trades Union Congress to the convention of the American Federation of Labor which will meet in Denver one week from to-day. The visitors were met at Quarantine by a delegation from the various labor organizations.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor; Secretary Evans of the same organization, Secretary Lennon of the Journeymen Tailors' National Union, and W. J. O'Brien of the Granite Cutters' Association, were among those who met the Etruria at Quarantine on board the revenue cutter.

The ship underwent a short detention at the Quarantine Station, and then felt her way up the river through a thick fog. A number of representatives from local labor organizations awaited the ship's arrival at the Cunard pier.

Burns was one among the first group to cross the gangplank. He was given an enthusiastic reception, and was quickly surrounded. Gompers introduced him to his

John Burns.
The English Labor Leader and Member of Parliament Now in this City.

admirers, and Charles J. Dumar of Typographical Union No. 6 welcomed the voyager in a short address.

Burns, in reply, said that it was eminently appropriate that he should make his first landing in America on a dock, an observation which doubtless had some remote reference to the recent vicissitudes of English dock laborers, though the speaker failed to make the reference clear. He added a few more words, and then, the crowd surging about the pier making speaking difficult, the party adjourned to waiting carriages, and was driven to the Colonnade Hotel.

Mr. Gompers, who acted as Lord Chamberlain to the distinguished guest, announced to the newspaper men who sought Mr. Burns there that the Socialist Briton would be accessible to representatives of the press at 2 P. M.

It was considerably after that hour when an audience was granted. Dinner was at last finished, and the reporters, upon invitation, filed into Room No. 26, first floor, rear. Mr. Burns was asked what was meant when, as reported by a foreign correspondent, he said to his constituents at Battersea that, industrially, American workmen are not very different from African slaves.

Mr. Burns took a position in front of the fireplace, and said:

"That is a superstructure of misconception based upon a misinterpretation of what I did say at length. If the American people know as much as I think they do, they will not pay much attention to fugitive quotations excerpted from some previous speeches of mine."

In reply to another question, he said that this was the first visit of himself and colleagues to this country. The invitation to come here, he said, was conveyed by Harry Lloyd of Boston, on behalf of the American Federation of Labor. It was understood that the acceptance of it would be calculated to cement closer the English and American laboring classes. The suggestion to respond to the invitation, Mr. Burns said, was more than favorably received. It, according to him, was hailed with enthusiasm and acclamation. Holmes, owing to his prominence as a trade union leader, was chosen as delegate, and Burns was also elected as one of the two to convey to the congress in Denver the formal greetings of English labor.

"Apart from that," he added, "I have another purpose in this visit. I come with a double-barreled object, so to speak. I am anxious, for one thing, to know what are the purposes, ambitions, aims, and objects of the present labor movement in America. I wish to ascertain by personal investigation what their tactics and policies are, what progress has been made, and wherein the labor organizations of this country differ from those of England.

"I also especially desire to pay a visit to your halls of Congress. As a member of the House of Commons, I am naturally curious to know your methods of legislation here. I am greatly interested in all social and economical questions, and I intend, if permitted, to make a close investigation of the municipal laws of this city and Chicago. Asylums and penal institutions will also demand my attention while here. I am interested in convict labor and prisons."

The speaker laughingly said that he had in England found out how a prison looks from the inside.

Returning to the subject of municipal government, Mr. Burns said that the system of sewerage in use here and the condition of tenement-house dwellers would form a part of his investigations. If all that has been printed about the latter is true, he added, the discomforts of the London tenement-house lodger cannot compare with those endured by the same class in New-York.

"An important object of my visit," said Mr. Burns, "is to see how the many different elements of your society here grow up and assimulate.

"Over all, I am going to preach the vital necessity of trade unionism everywhere. Trade unions will be indispensable. Only these can ameliorate the hard conditions of labor.

"And the American laboring man, I

trust, will not lose anything by this visit from two transatlantic co-workers."

"What was the general sentiment in England in regard to the Pullman strike?" Mr. Burns was asked.

"I am disinclined to speak upon that subject," was the reply. "I mean to visit Pullman to confer with the managers of the company and to see the labor leaders. When I have done so, I will be glad to give you my personal opinion on the matter, but not now. I can say that the troubles caused intense interest in England."

"What about Debs?"

"I have not had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Debs, therefore I must again decline to give you an opinion. It would be doing a great injustice to him, and also to the people who chose him for a leader, were I to attempt to criticise a man whom I know so very little about.

"I am for fusion against faction," Mr. Burns added in reply to another question. "More especially am I an advocate for the international fusion of the workingmen. In England, I believe from what I have heard of America, we have among labor men different plans and policies from those that have been adopted here. There, I must say, we have been singularly successful in eliminating politics from trade unionism.

"Take, for instance, the Trade Union Congress, a body composed of many religious beliefs, of many political opinions; some are prohibitionists, others are not; some are not ashamed to gamble, others are; but all these various opinions are laid aside when trade union matters are discussed. Trade unionism above all is the motto. As a Socialistic leader has expressed it, a trade union bird in the hand is better than an uncaptured swan in the bush.

"We believe, too, in retaining our leaders in office so long as they are worthy to be kept there. Socialists of my type are ever reluctant to dismiss men of tried honesty and ability to put others in their place."

Incidentally Mr. Burns observed that he was elected to Parliament as a "Social-Democrat," and that he was in favor of independent political action. He also expressed a preference for the practical application of the hard and concrete facts of life.

"Are you going to urge a Socialistic doctrine here?" he was asked.

"No," was the reply. "I am restricted so far as this visit is concerned. Outside of my formal duties as delegate, I do not intend to take a part in labor matters here beyond helping the unions to a better organization. I expect to meet the various leaders and to talk over the situation with them, looking to a final consolidation of the laboring classes.

"On this subject I might add that I am not wholly obscure here, and it was a great pleasure to me when a number of dock laborers recognized me to-day, and hailed me with the familiar greeting, 'Ow are ye, John?'

"I hold to the opinion that the only way to build up a solid labor organization is for the men, the rank and file, to make sacrifices when such are needed, and for the leaders to be ever alert and honest and to scorn the delights of ease."

"Do you know Mowbray?" he was asked.

"Yes, I know him," Mr. Burns replied. "He is a tailor in London, and is identified with a clique which holds certain social and economical opinions. I hold entirely opposite views, and disagree with him entirely."

"About the inroads made by machinery? Well, I consider that as one of the results of the evolution of industry. The workingmen of England do not object to it. Our object there is to neutralize as far as possible the bad consequences of its introduction into many trades—to make it a less positive dictator. However, I am an advocate of machinery. I myself am a member of the Amalgamated Engineers, an association having a membership of 75,000."

Touching upon representation, Mr. Burns said that he was astonished to learn that there in America labor had no direct representation in either the Senate or House of Representitives. There are in England, he said, 1,500 workingmen who are members of School Boards and of County Councils who are occupying the magisterial bench and who are in Parliament.

In reply to a question about the excise law, Mr. Burns said that, while he was an abstainer, he was not here as a temperance reformer. He added irrelevantly that he was not a universal peacemaker, and that he was by nature a fighter. Continuing, he said that the eight-hour movement in England had made great strides. There was no phase of the labor movement, he added, of which he was more proud than the way in which this concession to the wage earner had been gained by the labor organizations.

"What is the relative condition of the workingman here and in England?" he was asked.

"I think," said Mr. Burns, slowly, "that the high rate of wages paid to the American workingman and his standard of comfort have been greatly exaggerated. I believe that, on the other hand, the low rate of English wages and of comforts have also been exaggerated. I heard much about the Americans during my voyage here from some good citizens of yours. They enumerated all the defects of this country from the time of Washington until yesterday. And if what they say is true, I must believe that the Americans need more character and less cash."

Mr. Burns has some theories about the Government ownership of land. The nationalization of land, he said, will be brought about in different countries by different means—in some by a revolutionary crisis, in others by a system of cumulative taxation.

Mr. Burns announced that his party intended to attend the concert at the Metropolitan last night. This evening a public reception will be tendered him in Cooper Union, and a dinner will be given in his honor to-morrow evening at Clarendon Hall, 12 East Thirteenth Street. The party will leave for Denver Wednesday.

John Burns was born in Battersea, England, and is of Scottish descent. From his earliest infancy he was in close contact with poverty. At the age of ten he went to work in a factory, and worked there until he left the workshop to stand as a Parliamentary condidate.

He was the leading organizer of the dock strike, and is a man who has fought and suffered for his class, and who has endured imprisonment for his cause.

At the time of the West End riots he was arrested for seditious speeches. He was again arrested for an alleged wish to further elevate Balfour by means of dynamite, but the evidence against him was insufficient and he was discharged.

BURNS SPEAKS TO LABOR UNIONS

Received with Cheers by Central Labor Men and Printers.

Burns and Holmes visited the Central Labor Union in the afternoon. When the visitors came upon the platform they were greeted with a round of cheers.

Chairman Callanan made a brief speech, warmly greeting the representatives of organized labor in Great Britain, and then more cheers were given by the assembled delegates.

Mr. Burns, in replying to the greeting, expressed his thanks and those of his associate, and remarked that it was not his intention to deliver a long speech. Nevertheless, he did make a long address, and began by saying that this was the most eventful period in the history of international trades unionism. He hoped to stay long enough in this country to make a careful study of the conditions of the working classes.

The labor movement in Great Britain, he said, was passing through the international phase, and this was causing alarm to the politicians, who seemed to be frightened at its developments. He added:

"You believe with us in England that frock coats and high hats have had their day, and that the time has come when fustian and corduroy should have their innings. If so, we have got to fight for labor along the lines of the least resistance."

While delivering this oration, Mr. Burns could not have failed to notice that none of the delegates before and around him wore either fustian or corduroy, but that many of them were dressed in broadcloth frock coats and several of them gloried in shining high silk hats.

Mr. Burns did not seem to like the middlemen. He told his hearers that in England more than in any other country the class of middlemen is being abolished. There were some 250 Town and County Councils in Great Britain that employed workmen directly at standard union wages.

Mr. Burns went to the meeting of Typographical Union No. 6, where he was also enthusiastically received. He told the delegates that in England the printers were among the most intelligent of the workingmen, and he had no doubt that they held the same position here, judging from the appearance of his listeners. There was loud applause. Then he remarked that workingmen ought to get more carpenters and blacksmiths and printers into the municipal councils and State Legislatures and Congress.

The Central Labor Federation, which was making preparations to give Mr. Burns a special reception yesterday, decided not to do so, but to leave him alone. The federation is composed almost entirely of unions of the Socialist faith, and it received word from leaders of the Social Democratic Federation of England that Mr. Burns was no longer to be regarded as a regular representative of that organization. It was said that some of the English Socialist leaders were jealous of Burns's popularity.

From Catarrh

It is but a step

To Consumption

If you are afflicted with catarrh, do not allow it to progress, but check it at once by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Remember,

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable. 25c.

A COLLISION IN THE SOUND

Schooner Julia A. Warr Struck by the Propeller Pequot—The Steam Vessel Tows the Other Into Port.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Dec. 2.—The Fall River schooner Julia A. Warr, Capt. George D. Warr, master, was run into on Long Island Sound last night, and her bow was stove below the water's edge. She sustained a terrific shock, and that she did not go down was due to the fact that she was but three years old, and was light loaded.

The Warr was bound from Fall River for New-York to load for Jacksonville, Fla., and was within five miles of East Cornfield Light at 1:30 this morning, when the propeller Pequot of the Providence Line crashed into her, striking her on the port side of the bow, just aft of the knightheads, carrying away everything, and opening seams below the water line. The Pequot was bound from New-York for Providence.

Capt. Warr was on the deck of the schooner, which had lights set and a man on the topgallant forecastle blowing a foghorn. As the propeller bore down upon the schooner she was seen by the man at the wheel, who called Capt. Warr's attention to the approaching red light. The steamer attempted to cross the schooner's bow, but struck her. The force of the collision carried away the jibboom, brought down the foretopmast, and stove the stem badly.

A hasty inspection of the schooner disclosed that she was leaking badly, and the master of the Pequot put the propeller alongside and towed the schooner into this harbor. The schooner was leaking so badly that she was towed in stern first, to keep the water out.

The Pequot was badly stove. The pilot at the wheel said he saw the schooner's light, but expected to go by her all right.

FATHER AND DAUGHTER BURNED TO DEATH

Fatal Result of the Explosion of an Oil Stove in a Tenement House.

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—The explosion of a parlor oil stove and the resulting fire caused the loss of two lives in an Italian tenement house in North Square this afternoon. The fire was in the four-and-a-half-story brick tenement house at 18 North Square, and started in the office of Dr. E. Ferrara on the second floor. Dr. Ferrara had been out of the city, and upon returning to his office, shortly before 4 o'clock, found that his parlor oil stove was on fire. He picked up the stove and started for the front door. He set the stove down in the hall in order to regain his breath, when some one, he does not know who, kicked it into the street. When kicked the stove exploded, and the flames and the blazing oil shot back into the hall. In a moment the whole hall was in a blaze. Dr. Ferrara jumped from the window in his office and escaped injury. An alarm was given, and the firemen soon had the flames under control.

When the fire had been extinguished the dead bodies of Luigi Roma, aged thirty-five, and his daughter, Concetta, aged nine, were found in the hall at the head of the stairs on the third floor. Both bodies were badly burned. They were removed to the North Grove Street Morgue.

Roma and his daughter did not live in the house, but had been visiting Roma's sister, Mrs. Nicola Cella, who lived on the third floor, and who was ill. At the time of the fire, Roma was out in the square talking with a friend. Seeing the flames he rushed back into the house to save his daughter, and was returning to the street when overtaken by death.

Luigi Roma was a barber and resided with his family at 10 Fleet Street. He leaves two children and a widow. The fire was confined to the rooms on the second floor, and the hall and stairs leading to the third floor. The loss is estimated at $1,200 to $1,500.

A STATUE THAT CAUSED DISCUSSION

Colombani's Idea at Last Receives the Blessing of the Church.

Vicar General John M. Farley blessed a statue of the Virgin Mary in St. Joseph's Church, Sixth Avenue and Washington Place, last night.

The statue stands at the left of the altar. It is perhaps one of the most interesting pieces of ecclesiastical marble that has yet come to New-York. The designer, D. Colombani, of this city, first conceived the form and lesson of the statue more than a year ago. He thought he had a subject that would at once commend itself without discussion.

But at the feet of the Virgin he placed a prostrate Satan, which caused no small amount of astonishment and criticism among the clergy of the city. The criticism was not all averse. Over the evil one Mr. Colombani had also placed an angel. The angel proved a most interesting part of the study. It was putting the last rose in the crown of the Virgin, thus, according to the beliefs of the Church, forever destroying the hopes of Satan to retrieve his lost power and return to heaven.

Many of the New-York priests deemed the lesson too deep for the understanding of the people. It was also argued that the idea was a new one, and should therefore be abandoned because all divine conceptions had, it was declared, been exhausted by Michael Angelo and Raphael.

Mr. Colombani was not discouraged by these comments. He took his design to Baltimore to show it to the prelates gathered there in honor of Cardinal Gibbons' fiftieth anniversary. The prelates were unanimously delighted with the group. The design was then, by advice of Archbishop Jansen of New-Orleans sent to Venice to be wrought by P. Lonzo, the sculptor who built the tomb of Pius IX. The creation, after receiving the favorable criticism of the Pope, reached this city a few days ago.

Reformed Episcopal Church Anniversary.

The twenty-first anniversary of the organization of the Reformed Episcopal Church was commemorated with special services in the First Reformed Church, Fifty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue, last night. Reports were made showing the progress of the Church since its organization, and addresses were made by Stewart L. Woodford, Theodore R. Shear, and the Rev. Mason Gallagher. The pastor, the Rev. William T. Sabine, introduced the speakers.

Mrs. I. V. Brokaw's Reception.

Mrs. Isaac V. Brokaw and Miss Brokaw of 1 East Seventy-ninth Street gave an elaborate reception Friday from 4 to 6 o'clock. They were assisted in receiving by Mrs. Haight and the Misses Haight of 211 Mount Pleasant Avenue, Newark, N. J., and Miss Madeline Gould of Montrose Avenue, South Orange, N. J.

PROTECTION BY THE COURTS TO BROMO EFFERVESCENT CAFFEINE MEANS PROTECTION TO THE PUBLIC. BEWARE of all infringing Bromo Headache Cures and other frauds.

PERSECUTED, SHE SAYS

Mrs. Jiles's Charges Against the Rev. Dr. J. A. B. Wilson.

AID OFFERED BY HARWOOD AYRES

Accusations Unfounded, the Clergyman Declares, and Ayres Trying to Revive an Old Fight.

The Rev. Dr. J. A. B. Wilson of the Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church seems to have stirred up a hornet's nest in prosecuting the movement to drive disorderly houses out of his neighborhood.

Mrs. Mary Jiles, who keeps an alleged disorderly house at 245 West Seventeenth Street, made a bitter attack yesterday on the doctor when she was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court. Mrs. Jiles was caught after a lively chase over the housetops by the detective who went Saturday night to serve the warrant for her arrest.

"This thing is nothing more nor less than persecution," Mrs. Jiles declared. "Some time ago Mr. Wilson, from his pulpit, stated that our house was a house of ill-fame. He had no proof of this. How could he, when his statement was absolutely false? We at once began suit for $10,000. That suit is about to come up for a hearing, and now he is trying to get proof to help him out in his damage suit. We have been renting rooms for light housekeeping for a long time, and have had nothing but married couples in the house.

"Some time ago a young man named Leonard came to the house and said he wanted rooms for himself and wife. We rented him a room, and the next day he moved in with a young woman who, he said, was his wife. They slept two nights in the house and then were away for a couple of days. When the woman returned I asked her where she had been, and she said that her mother was sick, and that she had been taking care of her. They left at the end of the week, saying they did not like the neighborhood. This is the man who now comes and says we are running a disorderly house, because the woman was not his wife. How was I to know that they were not married? I can't ask every one who comes to my house for a certificate of their marriage.

"Mr. Wilson is frightened, for we will surely win our suit, and this is the way he is trying to bolster up his case, but it will not do any good. He knows perfectly well that our house is respectable. What he wants to do is to try to rival Parkhurst, and he can't do it, for he hasn't the brains or the honesty. He begged me to say that I had paid money to the police. I told him that I never had, and that I had never seen any one but a ward man, who had come to make some inquiries about the house.

"I want to show a letter I have received from a man in the South. It came shortly after I began suit against Wilson. The writer says that he will send me the proofs to which he refers in his letter, and I have telegraphed asking him for them."

The letter is written on business letterhead of Harwood Ayres, watchmaker and jeweler, Easton, Md., and reads as follows:

Easton, Md., Oct. 26, 1894.

Mrs. Jiles, Dear Madame: I note you are having trouble with J. A. B. Wilson. I am the son of the late Rev. T. O. Ayres, P. E. Four years ago my father was removed from Salisbury district (of which he was the Presiding Elder) before his term had expired and without cause, all due to Wilson.

I took up father's case after his death, and brought fourteen serious charges against a "certain Presiding Elder." Those charges included every offense from assault to murder. Wilson went before a magistrate and swore he was the "certain Presiding Elder" referred to, and sued our newspaper for criminal libel. We then stood prepared to prove that father's death was due to his removal. I will send you a copy of the charges if your lawyer wishes them, and enough truths to convict him of almost any crime. I am willing to assist you to the fullest extent. Our libel case was crushed, or rather he would not push it, because he well knew that we would prove him what I said. Respectfully,

H. AYRES.

Notwithstanding the woman's talk of "persecution," the evidence against her was so strong that Justice Voorhis held her in $500 bail to answer next Friday. She was unable to furnish this, and went to jail. She was accompanied in court by her husband and five children, the smallest being an infant in arms. She took the baby to prison with her. The other children were taken in charge by the Gerry Society.

A reporter for The New-York Times called on Dr. Wilson last evening to ask him about the woman's allegation and the Ayres letter. The doctor talked very frankly, though he said, he regretted that troubles that had been thrashed over two or three years ago should be revived now.

"The elder Ayres," said Dr. Wilson, "lived in Delaware City, Del. He was removed for cause from the office of Presiding Elder by Bishop Fowler, on complaint of laymen and ministers in his church district. I was a Presding Elder in another district under Bishop Fowler, but I had absolutely nothing to do with the charges against and removel of Ayres. Neither I nor any other member of Bishop Fowler's Cabinet was asked by the Bishop for advice. He acted entirely on his own responsibility, and without consulting us.

"Ayres died of Bright's disease shortly after his removal. Of course he would have died anyway, but sympathy was worked up for him by certain persons, and it was stated that the removal had killed him. For political reasons—I am now talking of conference politics—it was sought to fasten the responsibility for his removal on me. A conference fight similar to that made on James M. King in this city in 1892 was made on me by a set of unscrupulous men. These men wanted to get me away, and gave it out that I had brought about Ayres's removal by trickery and that there were absolutely no just grounds for his removal. They grasped at this as a good weapon with which to fight me.

"My friends and myself could only deny that I had had anything to do with the case. We could easily have proved that the causes for Ayres's removal had been of a most convincing nature, but we did not want to fight dead men. The cry would have been raised that we were attacking a man who was in the grave, because he could not defend himself.

"After a time the people who were behind this matter put forward a poor fellow named J. S. Dilworth, who published a little paper in Delaware City. This man Ayres, who now writes this letter, and the others, induced Dilworth to shoulder the whole responsibility, and print the scandalous charges which they themselves did not dare to father openly. The matter was taken up by the Grand Jury, and Dilworth was indicted for criminal libel. He fled, forfeiting his surety and abandoning his little plant. The civil proceedings were never instituted by me against Dilworth; the matter was entirely in the hands of the criminal authorities. Dilworth had no property, and a civil suit, even if he had not run away, would have been a farce.

"This was in 1891 and 1892. Ever since I came to New-York these people in Delaware have been trying to reach out at me. I think it is a sufficient comment on their character that they should have allied themselves with the keeper of an alleged disorderly house to continue their miserable warfare on me.

"As to this Mrs. Jiles," continued Dr. Wilson, "I need only say that I am not the complainant against her. The young man who is the prosecuting witness acted on his own account, though he certainly acted as he did because of his fondness for me, and because he thought he was serving me in a good cause. One of my church members first complained to me of Mrs. Jiles's house, and the disorderly persons she said frequented it. I sent for Capt. Donohue, and repeated the complaints to him. He raided the house and arrested two women, but they were discharged for want of evidence. Afterward complaints were again made to me of this and other houses. The police did nothing to abate the nuisance.

"A short time ago a reporter brought Mrs. Jiles to me with the information that she could tell of blackmail paid to the police, and that she herself had paid such blackmail.

"The very first thing she said was that she had never paid a cent to the police and that she knew nothing about any such payment. That settled the whole business with me and ended our interview. That I tried to get her to say she had paid such money, or anything else in that line, is untrue. The wretched woman is simply lying to evoke sympathy. It is a very easy matter to prove what did take place when I saw her, because the reporter who brought her to me, and who is a thoroughly reliable and honest man, was present all the time."

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STOLE HIS BENEFACTOR'S WATCH

John Daly, Vagabond, Ate Heartily, Talked Intelligently, and Then Robbed Mr. Edwards.

Charles Edwards of the Continental Hotel met John Daly, a vagabond, in Broadway last evening. Daly told a pitiful tale and asked for food. Mr. Edwards bought a dinner for him.

After the dinner the two men walked out together in pleasant conversation. Mr. Edwards said that he was greatly pleased by the man's intelligence and linguistic powers.

The men reached Fourteenth Street and University Place and were about ending their conversation when the stranger, quick as a flash, grabbed Mr. Edwards's gold watch and chain and ran.

Mr. Edwards followed him, shouting: "Stop thief!" A Park policeman heard him and caught Daly at Fifth Avenue and Fourteenth Street. The ingrate was locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station.

He will be arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court to-day.

$50,000 WANTED FOR CHARITY

CITY MISSION SOCIETY HOLDS ITS ANNUAL MEETING.

Bishop Potter Tells of the Splendid Work of Local Missions—Where Their Influence Is Needed.

The New-York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society held its annual meeting for the year 1894-5 last night, in the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street. Bishop Potter, who presided, said, in opening the meeting:

"Many of you have read Mr. W. T. Stead's book, 'If Christ Came to Chicago.' I ask you for a moment to reflect on what Christ would find if He came to New-York. Among other things I know He would find that a grand and glorious work is being done for His sake in this city. No one can know how many souls have been saved by the missions of this city. I consider their history virtually the history of the Church in New-York."

Bishop Potter then introduced the Rev. Dr. C. T. Tiffany, Archdeacon of New-York City, who spoke, in part, as follows: "This age is one for city mission work, because it is essentially an age of large cities. In the present century London has increased 500 per cent., until it now contains a population greater than the whole of Scotland.

"So rapid is the increase of population in New-York that there are to-night in this city 1,000 more souls than there were last Sunday night. Stanton Street is probably the most crowded district in the whole world, there being 35,000 persons crowded together there in one square mile. And yet the persons herded together in these tenement houses are more isolated than they are anywhere else. The only persons who ever pay them a visit are the city missionaries, and the results of this work have been marvelous."

Everett P. Wheeler, who is an active worker in the settlement movement, emphasized the fact that the mission work does not reach mechanics and artisans. "The latter," said Mr. Wheeler, "resent the assistance of the rich, and there is a great gulf between the two classes. In my opinion, the only way to reach this middle class is by building churches which they shall support."

Assistant District Attorney Bartow S. Weeks made an address, in which he testified to the beneficent effects of the City Mission Society. "In four years' experience with criminal courts," said Mr. Weeks, "I can safely say that this society has done more for the suppression of crime than the law itself."

The last address was made by the Rev. Brockholst Morgan, the Superintendent of the society, who said that $50,000 was needed for the further advancement of the society. A subscription was immediately started which will be continued until the necessary amount is secured.

TO ANNOUNCE NO MORE APPOINTMENTS

Mayor-Elect Strong Arranging His Private Business Affairs.

Mayor-elect Strong has announced that he will probably make public no more selections for city offices under his administration until Jan. 1. Meantime, he is getting his private business affairs into such condition that he may practically be relieved of all responsibility when it becomes time for him to take his seat in the City Hall.

A meeting of the Directors of the Central National Bank, of which he is President, was held Saturday, at which some steps in this direction were taken.

The applicants for positions are apt to be numerous during the next four weeks. Job E. Hedges, who is to be Mr. Strong's private secretary, will devote most of his time after this week to the duties of his new place.

What They Call It.

From The Milwaukee (Wis.) Sentinel.

According to The Whitewater Register, they pronounce Congressman-elect Sauerherring's name "Sowering" over in Dodge County.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Christmas presents right in the line of people's pet pursuits. We are furniture makers to the hobby rider.

Music cabinets, rich with inlays, or in plain polished woods, for the musician.

Exquisite desks, convenient writing tables, easy study chairs, for the literary person. Card tables, charming little tea and coffee tables, for the social spirit. Cabinets and rare examples of ancient furniture styles, for the collector.

Holiday purses need not open wide for them either, if you

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

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NEAR BROADWAY.

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MOOG WAS LIKE BAKER

Leitch Stole as Seely Did, and His Share was $200.

A BROOKLYN BANK LOSES $7,800

Depositor Trapped Bookkeeper and Forced Him to Repeat Embezzlements—Shoe and Leather Defaulter Still Missing.

According to the confession of E. Austin Leitch, who, while a bookkeeper of the Manufacturers' National Bank of Williamsburg, became a defaulter for $7,800, Isaac S. Moog of 200 Graham Avenue, Brooklyn, stood in the same relation to him as did Frederick Baker to Samuel C. Seely, who helped rob the Shoe and Leather Bank of this city.

"Bookkeeper Leitch was discharged about three months ago, but not for dishonesty," said President John Loughran yesterday to a reporter for The New-York Times, "as nothing was then known about the defalcation. Leitch was first employed in the bank as a general clerk about four years ago, and was then a very steady and exemplary young man. Two years ago he was promoted to the position of bookkeeper in charge of some of the depositors' accounts.

"I was very friendly to him, and when he needed a new clerk, I engaged a young man named James McNeely, just out of college. Leitch's sister and my daughter were great friends, and, perhaps, relying on the friendship of the two young ladies, Leitch became negligent of his duties. He had joined some bowling club, and began coming to the office late in the morning. Whether it was because Leitch spent too much time in the evenings at his club, or from other reasons, I could not tell. Repeated warnings to the bookkeeper to appear on time produced no effect, and his sister said that it was impossible for her to make him get up in time.

"Discipline had to be enforced in the bank, and I discharged Leitch, as otherwise our employes might say he was allowed to do as he pleased because he was the favorite of the President.

"Some time later Leitch begged to be taken back, and promised to reform. His sister also entreated for him, and I reinstated him. In a little while, however, he became careless again, and again came late to the bank. I gave him one more warning, but that produced only a temporary effect, and so he was again discharged.

"Leitch, while not being extravagant, began to take carriage drives, and, I believe, also began to drink somewhat. When he was discharged, Clerk McNeely was appointed in his place, but no suspicion was entertained at the time that Leitch was a defaulter. However, through motives of prudence we decided to investigate his books to see if they were correctly balanced. McNeely worked at the accounts, but could not make them balance to an extent of over $7,000.

"It was found about last Monday that there was a shortage of $7,800. I requested McNeely to tell Leitch to call on me at the bank at 10 o'clock the following day, but Leitch did not appear until 2 o'clock.

"I then asked him to explain the great shortage in his accounts. Leitch looked somewhat confused, but said he could not explain the shortage, that he had never before noticed it, and that he was innocent of any wrongdoing.

"'You know very well how to explain the shortage, and you will have to make the explanation,' I said to him, and then I went home.

"Leitch remained in the bank with the easter and head bookkeeper until 4 o'clock, and persisted in saying that he could not explain, and that he was innocent. We, however, had already discovered that the amount which the bank was short had been paid in overdrafts to one of its depositors and had then been charged to another depositor who had not received any such amount. The cashier advised him that it would be better for him to explain.

"Bookkeeper McNeely came to me Wednesday evening and said Leitch had made a confession of the defalcation to him, and had added that he would call at my house in the evening and make a full confession to me alone.

"I preferred to have a witness at the interview, and requested the cashier to be present. So when Leitch called he was shown into the back parlor, where the cashier and I were. Leitch expressed a wish to speak to me alone, but I said the cashier would remain, and that Leitch had better make a full confession of where the money went to.

"Then he told me that one of the depositors, Isaac S. Moog, who has a stable at 164 Scholes Street, and lives at 200 Graham Avenue, had one day, in January, 1893, asked to be credited with a larger amount of money than he had deposited in the bank. He explained that he was very much in need of the money, and would make it good by a check next day. Moog had also made friends with Leitch, and had taken him out driving several times, and in a moment of weakness Leitch yielded to his request.

"Moog did not make good his promise, and when Leitch endeavored to compel Moog to settle and save the bank from loss and himself from exposure, the fellow first put him off from time to time, and compelled him to observe secrecy, because of his own complicity in the defalcation. Then he bled him more and more. Moog would, for instance, deposit $200, and this was so entered in the cash book. But in the ledger Leitch would credit Moog with $500. The $300 above the actual deposit Leitch would transfer from the special account of another depositor, which was hardly ever touched.

"This depositor, whose name Mr. Loughran declined to give, has two accounts in the bank—an active account, on which checks are often drawn, and to which deposits are steadily made, and a special account, which is hardly ever disturbed, and it was from this account that Leitch transferred money to Moog's credit, with very little danger of detection for a long time.

"According to Leitch's statement, he profited very little from this defalcation. He told McNeely that all he got from Moog was a check for $200. However, Moog occasionally gave him the use of one of his buggies."

Mr. Loughran sent for Moog after Leitch's confession, but no attention was paid to the call. His father, Simon Moog, went to the bank for his son. The father failed in business some time ago. Mr. Loughran was told that old Moog has a wealthy married daughter, but he has very little hope of getting the money back from either Leitch or the Moogs. Young Moog has the reputation of being fond of driving and of sport generally. The bank, said Mr. Loughran, will prosecute both Leitch and Moog.

Mr. Loughran said that he felt much grieved at Leitch's allowing himself to become a party to such a scheme, the more especially as he had befriended and protected the young man, and had been so indulgent to him.

When Congressman Hendrix was Postmaster in Brooklyn Mr. Loughran persuaded him to give employment to Leitch, and took the young man into the bank when Mr. Hendrix's term expired.

The defalcation, Mr. Loughran said, will not affect the bank at all, as it has a capital of $250,000 and a surplus of $275,000, with a premium of $50,000 in Government bonds.

Leitch lives at 155 Washington Avenue. A young man who opened the door yesterday said that he had gone out, and he could not tell when he would return. The reporter called at Moog's house, and a man who in every way answers the description of Moog opened the door just a little, and denied that Moog was in or that he was Moog. When questioned about the defalcation he said he knew nothing about any defalcation, and that there was no one in who could give any information.

SEELY MISSED HIS CHANCE

He Might Have Destroyed All Legal Evidence, Says Lawyer Angel.

Samuel C. Seely, the fugitive defaulting bookkeeper of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, continues to elude the detectives. There is no clue to his whereabouts, but all sorts of stories have been set in motion by the small army of amateur detectives on his trail.

All the clerks were at work at the bank yesterday straightening out the books and balancing the pass books. It will be several weeks before the tangled accounts are fully straightened out.

Frank W. Angel, Seely's counsel, said last night that he believed the fugitive would be caught. "Seely," said Mr. Angel, "ought to have destroyed the deposit tickets and turned over all the Baker cheeks to Baker. Then there would have been no legal evidence against Baker.

"Seely had actually begun to help straighten out the accounts of the bank when he fled. He made a great mistake to run away. He should have confessed and thrown himself on the mercy of the Directors. Now, if caught, he cannot expect mercy."

Gilbert M. Sayres, Paying Teller of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, said yesterday: "I have known Seely intimately for ten years. Our families visited each other in Brooklyn. I never had the least suspicion of Seely. He never mentioned Baker's name to me in his life.

"Seely disappeared two weeks ago last Friday. At his breakfast table that morning he confessed his shortage to his wife, not mentioning the amount, and told her he was going away. He led her to believe his counsel could soon fix things for his return. His wife fell in a fit. Seely came to the bank and worked all day, helping balance the pass books preparatory to the introduction of the new system of bookkeeping.

"During that afternoon Frederick Baker drew $400 from the bank. He always drew his own checks, and they were almost without exception for odd amounts. I never noticed them, and so I cannot say if they were divisible only by five.

"At 7 o'clock that Friday night Seely quit work at the bank on the pretense that he was to meet his wife in Williamsburg to take her to the theatre. That was the last seen of him. Seely never once mentioned the name of Baker to his wife. Sometimes Seely borrowed small sums of money from his fellow-clerks.

"Some of the Baker checks came to us through the Clearing House. When Seely went away he left his ledger balances open, and that is the way the defalcation was so quickly discovered."

NOMINATED REED AND COCKRAN

At the Black Lake Fishing Club Dinner Charles C. Beaman Proposed Them for the Ticket in 1896.

Whenever the dinner which the Black Lake Fishing Club gave to the politicians at the Waldorf Hotel Saturday night was discussed yesterday there was a laugh. The mixing up of so many political leaders, who would not under ordinary circumstances put their feet under the same mahogany until that beautiful millenial period when the "wolf dwells with the lamb, and the leopard lies down with the kid," was considered a feat worthy of comment and commendation.

Amasa Thornton of the fishing club, who was to some extent responsible for the fact that Mr. Goff and Mr. Murray, Mr. Grace and Mr. Bliss, Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Nooney, and Mr. Brookfield and Mr. Jerome were such near neighbors, was congratulated on his skill in arrangement.

"They ought to call him Noah," said one admirer.

"Why?" asked a listener.

"Because after the flood all the animals of all kinds came out of the ark together. That banquet room looked as if there had been a getting together of both the tigers, the elephants, the 'cuckoos,' and all other animals known to the natural history of politics."

The most interesting incident of the evening is said to have occurred after all the Sunday papers had gone to press. It was the nomination by Charles C. Beaman of the Committee of Seventy of W. Bourke Cockran for the Vice Presidency in '96.

Mr. Beaman suggested that the winning ticket would be: Ex-Speaker Reed for President; Mr. Cockran for Vice President, the two to run on the Committee of Seventy's platform.

This is said to have brought loud applause, even from the Tammany men who were there.

An Axe Useful in Accidents.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

A Maine Central conductor tells a story which shows how queer it is that it should cost a railroad less to kill a passenger in an accident than to maim one. A very inquisitive passenger one day began asking the brakeman all sorts of questions about things that he saw. The employe answered courteously and explained everything until the conversation began to weary him. "What is that axe for?" suddenly asked the passenger, pointing to an implement fastened to the end of the car, with the words over it, "For accident only." "What do you want of an axe in case of accident?" "Why, that," replied the brakeman, "is what we use to kill the wounded ones with. We don't have to pay as much for dead people as for live ones, so when there's an accident that axe says mum." "Yes, I see," replied the inquisitive man demurely, and then he began to ponder so seriously on the risks he was taking that he didn't ask any more questions.

Pies for the Prisoners.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

Over a hundred years ago Mrs. Hannah North of Augusta sent a lot of mince pies to the inmates of the Augusta Jail one Thanksgiving Day. The next year she repeated the kindness, and each following year as long as she lived. Then her daughter, Mrs. Hannah Bridge, took up the work, and in turn was succeeded by her daughter, Mrs. Hannah Williams, now over eighty years of age, who on Thanksgiving Day sent thirty-seven pies to the prisoners.

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Manufactured by EDWARD MILLER & CO., 10 and 12 College Place, (short walk from City Hall.)

To warm a room buy a "Miller" Oil Heater.

A Girl of Galilee

By the Rev. S. D. McConnell, D. D.

Rector of St. Stephen's Church, Philadelphia

An unusual, almost photographic, portrayal of the girlhood of Miriam, the Mother of Jesus; her life, her girlish dreams and thoughts, her costume, her home and the people among whom she lived,—strikingly told and beautifully illustrated in the Christmas issue of

The Ladies' Home Journal

10 CENTS ON ALL NEWS-STANDS
ONE DOLLAR FOR ONE YEAR

The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia

DEAFNESS

Mr. GEORGE WILSON, the inventor of the Wilson Common-Sense Ear Drums, will be at the GILSEY HOUSE Dec. 7, 8, 10, 11, and 12, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., where these Drums can be seen and obtained. Deafness and head noise RELIEVED INSTANTLY. They can be worn with comfort day and night, and cannot be seen when in the ears. No wire or string attachment. No charge for consultation and examination.

HOME OFFICE:
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THE BRUTAL CRIME OF A NEGRO

He Kills an Old Farmer and Tries to Murder His Wife—A Girl's Brave Defense of Her Mother.

NEWNAN, Ga., Dec. 2.—The most horrible murder in the history of this section, and one which was intended only as a prelude to other crimes, was committed just over the Campbell County line, about twelve miles from here, late last night. An old and prominent citizen was killed, and an effort was made to kill his wife, in order that the murderer might have their two daughters at his mercy.

About midnight a negro named Joe Bean went to the house of A. B. Leigh, a prominent farmer, and told him that one of his croppers was very sick, and wanted some medicine. Bean had worked around the place some time, so Leigh suspected nothing, but got out of bed, took the medicine, and started off with the negro. Half an hour later Bean came back to the house, and said he had been sent to bring Mrs. Leigh or Miss Lilly. The family consisted of father, mother, and two daughters, Lilly, twenty-one years old, and Millie, seventeen. The women suspected something was wrong. Their suspicions were intensified by the discovery that the negro, who had stepped inside the house, had a pistol in his hand. Quick as a flash Millie, the younger girl, grabbed her father's double-barreled shotgun, and ordered the negro out.

His reply was a shot from his revolver, which, however, missed her. She pulled the trigger of the gun, but only one barrel was loaded, and the hammer fell on the wrong barrel. The negro

NEW PUBLICATIONS

ENGLISH LITERARY HISTORY

A HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE FOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS. By J. Logie Robertson, M. A. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

An author who puts into something less than 400 pages even a "brief review" of the literature of England during a period of fourteen and a half centuries has no slight task of condensation on his hands. And in this particular quality of condensation the particular history under our notice is surpassingly good. It is constructed upon the solid basis of chronological sequence; the long stretch of years is divided into six periods, and each period is treated with reference to its political as well as its literary events. In this way the reader, who is supposed to be the pupil of a teacher furnished with reserves of information, becomes aware of the interdependence of the literary and social or political life of an age. One might wish the author had carried his principles a little further, and added to the chronological table the names of the great Continental writers as they crossed the literary horizon. This was done in the chronological table of the abridged edition of Taine's "English Literature," and has the effect of giving a broad sweep of suggestion in a minimum of space.

After the survey of the period comes classification of the leading authors, and this is followed by biographical and critical sketches, containing, the author tells us, "the most recent results in fact and fair criticism." By an arrangement of type, the book is adapted for various courses of studies. Thus in the fourth period, (from 1580 to 1660,) about fourteen pages of ordinary type are given to Edmund Spenser and John Milton. Then a dozen pages of small type are given to other poets, such as Sir Philip Sidney, William Drummond, George Herbert, Robert Herrick, and so on until Shakespeare is reached, who, of course, brings back the large type. In this way selection is made easy, yet we should scarcely advocate such wholesale elimination, even for beginners, as is suggested. With an intelligent teacher, a fairly bright beginner, such a one as is up to Mr. Robertson's style, could ill afford to lose the small type which indicates so much of the atmosphere of the era under consideration. The whole work is so closely knit together, with such admirable comprehension of the essentials of history and so little waste of space, that we should take the liberty of advising teachers, contrary to Mr. Robertson's own idea, to use the whole wherever it is possible for them to do so. The fine sense of march and development will thus be preserved.

It is difficult to find, even in modern educational literature, a finer example of multum in parvo. Neither writer nor reviewer would be human, however, if something were not found subject to criticism. It is, of course, on the side of the critical comment. It is cheap enough faultfinding to push a point of difference between critic and critic, and assume the authority to condemn what must necessarily be a matter of personal decision. Also, it must be remembered that, like Mr. Bagehot's foreigner in England, a writer under such restrictions of space must, in a measure, say, not what he thinks, but what he can.

Mr. Robertson shows in the larger part of his criticisms what might have been expected from his keen, close style—a capacity for brief and trenchant characterization that lends greatly to the stimulating quality of his work. He may at times show the immoderation that is often found in youth, in members of the pedagogic and clerical professions, and now and then in writers for the press, but he is never prosy.

What could be more delightfully, if a trifle unjustly, suggestive of a strong personal view than the placing of Mrs. Humphry Ward in the chronological table as "didactic novelist"—only that and nothing more—and in the more detailed mention as "writer of two religious novels, which had a wide circulation—'Robert Elsmere' and 'David Grieve'—but not as novels." Had "Marcella" been written in time to obtain mention, we tremble to think of the consequences.

In the case of poetry, Mr. Robertson adopts the sensible plan of liberal quotation, endeavoring, of course, to make his selections represent the general style and tendency of the author. There are forty pages allotted to Shakespeare in Mr. Fiske's abridged edition of Taine's Literature, (we believe it ran up to over a hundred pages in the original.) We have a sense of great and admirable restraint when we find that Mr. Robertson has epitomized the qualities of Shakespeare in a single paragraph, preferring this to insufficient criticism, and has followed it with four or five of the sonnets, giving up all idea of representing the dramatic work within the space allowed.

This excellent little work will be received upon its merits, and it is only necessary, further, to add a word of appreciation for the pleasant skill with which the very early writers are brought into a familiar and comprehensible atmosphere.

GREECE IN HER EARLY YOUTH

THE HISTORY OF GREECE. From Its Commencement to the Close of the Independence of the Greek Nation. By Adolph Holm. Vol. I. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $2.50.

The four volumes of which this is the first will contain the translation of what Prof. Holm calls a "short" history of Greece. The professor undertook to put into this work practically all that was in his previous writings on the same subject, and to tell in a brief, clean-cut story as much as anybody except specialists need know of Grecian history. Many a historical work has been improved by condensation, and no doubt the student and the general reader will find Prof. Holm's new history worth more to them than his earlier works. Condensation implies grasp of material, vigorous treatment, and other qualities which tend to arouse and sustain interest.

The word "short," at first thought, seems the wrong word to apply to a work in four volumes, but if we stop to consider how much ground Prof. Holm had to cover we really must allow his claim of brevity. There will be about 600,000 words in the complete English version of the professor's work; how he could get along with fewer words it is difficult to see. The general plan of the work is a division of Greek history into four periods. The first period is the one covered by the volume under notice. It extends down to the end of the sixth century before Christ.

Prof. Holm makes it clear that one must look to philology for the beginnings of Grecian history. From what stock the Greeks came, by what route they entered the countries they inhabited in historic times, and what degree of civilization they had to start with, are questions which the professor does not undertake to answer definitely. Philology suggests, he says, connection between the Greeks and the Phrygians, Thracians, Illyrians, and Messapians, but it does not determine how close the connection was nor in what order the separation came about. Philology suggests, too, that the Greeks and Italians lived together after the separation of the peoples mentioned, but it cannot be determined whether they did or not. He frankly confesses:

"We do not know at what part of the trunk or from what bough the branch which we call the Greek people was detached. We assume a series of kindred peoples, extending from Phrygia to Sicily: Phrygians, Trojans, Thracians, Macedonians, Illyrians, Epirotes, Greeks, Italians, Messopians, Chaonians, Oenotrians, Sicels, Sicanians. The Greeks were a branch of this family tree. It is possible that the home of these kindred peoples, as many writers content with good reason, was not originally in the interior of Asia, but in Europe. This, however, does not make it impossible for the Greeks to have come into Greece from Asia Minor. Everything rather tends to prove that the Greeks entered their country from two sides—from the north of the Balkan peninsula southward, and from Asia Minor across the Aegean Sea westward."

This acknowledgment on the part of one who has devoted years to the study of Grecian history, that he has no strong convictions as to the origin of the people who made Greece is the introduction to what better may be called a philological study than a history. To those who have a liking for such studies, Prof. Holm's opening volume will prove very entertaining. It has to do with a most important people, whose influence in some directions is felt as strongly in the world to-day as it was felt contemporaneously among those who came in contact with the peoples of Athens, Thebes, and Syracuse. It is not alone a study of political development, but it also takes cognizance of the intellectual, artistic, and moral qualities of the Greeks, which really were the causes of their greatness.

Prof. Holm's aim throughout his work has been, he tells us, to bring into clear relief what may be regarded as proved and what as hypothesis. This aim he has adhered to conscientiously in his opening volume. He has made definite assertions only when he has found authorities to warrant them; where he has found uncertainty, he has reflected it fairly and without prejudice. For example, what he has to say of the Pelasgians he puts under the heading: "The Pelasgians—Tradition and Reality." He starts out with the statement that he can find no warranty for the assertion in traditional history that the Pelasgians were the earliest inhabitants of Greece, and that afterward they became Hellenes. He declines to acknowledge that writers of the fifth century B. C. should rank as authorities for the events and circumstances of the twentieth century, or even of the fifteenth, and without the support of such authorities the assertion that the Pelasgians were pioneers of Greece must fall, he says.

The professor's discussion of the Homeric poems is another instance of his method. The sudden production of the Iliad and Odyssey is to his mind still a matter for wonderment, nowithstanding the study he has given to determine, if possible, how such perfect works came into existence in a period when general culture lagged far behind, and how to account for the contents themselves of these poems. He offers a conjectural reply to the first of these questions, but confesses his inability to do even that for the other. He gives us the substance of all that is known about the Homeric poems, and summarizes the various legends concerning them—beyond that he declines to go. He does not propose to lead his readers astray by drawing unwarrantable inferences. This straightforward method of treating history deserves the highest commendation.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Macmillan & Co. will soon issue the promised biography of Dean Church. The work is divided into three parts, the first dealing with his life at Oxford, the second with his life as rector of Whatley, and the third with his career as Dean of St. Paul's.

—A series of small books to be called "Little Journeys" will be begun shortly by the Messrs. Putnam. Each number will contain an account of a recent visit by Elbert Hubbard to the home of some well-known authors. Among the early numbers are those devoted to Carlyle, George Eliot, Ruskin, Gladstone, Swift, Hugo, and Thackeray.

—Moses Coit Tyler has written a work on Bishop Berkeley, Timothy Dwight, and Joel Barlow, which the Messrs. Putnam will issue with the title, "Three Men of Letters."

—The Christmas number of The Illustrated London News is bright and stirring, with its special features, stories, and sketches and its pictures, now in brilliant colors, now in black and white.

—The Merriam Company reports that its edition of Frederic Masson's "Napoleon, Lover and Husband," is now in its fourth edition, which indicates that it is selling far to the front among Napoleonic books.

—Among the papers in the December number of The Educational Review are these: "The Relation of Professional to General Education," by Francis A. Walker; "Bashfulness in Children," by J. Mark Baldwin; "Student Co-operation in College Government," by Ethelbert D. Warfield; "A Scheme of Sociological Study," by George E. Vincent; "School Supervision in Pennsylvania," by R. K. Buehrle, and "University Opportunities for Women," by Louis Frank.

—A volume of "Personal Recollections of War Times," by Albert Gallatin Riddle, who was for many years member of Congress from the Cleveland district, soon to be brought out by the Putnams, discloses an intimate acquaintance with Lincoln, Chase, Stanton, Sumner, and Stevens.

—A work on "The Women of Shakespeare," by Louis Lewes, has been translated from the German by Helen Zimmern, and the Putnams expect to issue it soon.

—At the house of Thomas Birch's son, in Philadelphia, will be sold this week, beginning Wednesday afternoon, the autograph collection of Judge James T. Mitchell of Pennsylvania, and the entire Lincoln Memorial collection exhibited at Chicago. Judge Mitchell gathered together an extraordinary collection pertaining to colonial and Revolutionary times. Besides autographs, he collected portraits. Among the Lincoln relics are the furniture purchased at the time he went to Washington as President, his marriage certificate, some of his legal papers, and other interesting objects. The catalogue contains fac-similes, and has been carefully compiled.

—During the new year Lippincott's Magazine will publish complete novels by Capt. Charles Lang, Amélie Rives, Gertrude Atherton, and Mrs. Alexander. In the January number the novel will be "The Waifs of Fighting Rocks," by Capt. Charles Moffatt.

—The Century for December is arrayed in a cover of special design for the holidays. The title alone has some resemblance to former covers. In the contents a decided Christmas tone is made to pervade the number, both in the pictures and the text. But the number is a strong one in other ways. The Napoleon installment pertains again to the great man's early life and discloses unfamiliar facts. Prof. Sloane writes learnedly, interestingly, and discriminatingly. It very much looks as if he were to produce a biography that will long rank among the foremost.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

IN RUSSET AND SILVER. By Edmund Gosse. 16mo. Chicago: Stone & Kimball.

LITTLE MR. THIMBLEFINGER AND HIS QUEER COUNTRY. What the Children Saw and Heard There. By Joel Chandler Harris. Illustrated by Oliver Herford. Small quarto. New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2.

A FROGLAND WEDDING. Words and Illustrations by Roy Conger. Music by Helen Hitchcock. Chicago: Laird & Lee.

SUICIDE AND INSANITY. A Physiological and Sociological Study. By S. A. K. Strahan, M. D. Second edition. 12mo. New-York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

THE NINE BLESSINGS. By Mary Harriott Norris. 12mo. New-York: Hunt & Eaton. 75 cents.

TWO KNIGHTS ERRANT AND OTHER STORIES. By Barbara Yechton. Illustrated. 12mo. New-York: Thomas Whittaker. 60 cents.

ENGLISH EPISODES. By Frederick Wedman. 12mo. New-York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

NUGGETS IN THE DEVIL'S PUNCH-BOWL AND OTHER AUSTRALIAN TALES. By Andrew Robertson. 12mo. New-York. Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

NATURE'S GENTLEMAN; OR, MANNERS MAKYTH MAN. By Emma Marshall. 16mo. New-York: Thomas Whittaker. 75 cents.

NOTES ON TOBOGGANING AT ST. MORITZ. By Theodore Andrew Cook. 12mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

NAPLES, THE CITY OF PARTHENOPE, AND ITS ENVIRONS. By Clara Erskine Clement. Illustrated. 12mo. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. $3.

CHATTERBOX. Edited by J. Erskine Clarke, M. A. 8vo. Boston: Estes & Lauriat. $1.25.

HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE, 1894. Folio. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

A SPORTING PILGRIMAGE. Riding to Hounds, Golf, Rowing, Football, &c. By Caspar W. Whitney. Illustrated. 8vo. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

THE STUDENT MISSIONARY ENTERPRISE. Addresses and Discussions at Detroit. Edited by Max Wood Moorhead. 8vo. New-York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.50.

CHAPTERS FROM SOME UNWRITTEN MEMOIRS. By Anne Thackeray Ritchie. 8vo. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

GEORGE ROMNEY AND HIS ART. By Hilda Gamlin. With eighteen illustrations and a fac simile letter. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $3.50.

THE CHRISTMAS HIRELING. A Novel. By M. E. Braddon. Illustrated. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

A BREAD AND BUTTER MISS. A Sketch in Outline. By George Norton. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

THE PRINCE OF HADES. By A. O. Kaplan. With illustrations by Frank M. Gregory. 8vo. Cincinnati: The Robert Clarke Company.

THE RHYTHM OF ST. BERNARD. Translated by the late Rev. J. M. Neale, D. D. Illustrated. 8vo. New-York: Eyre & Spottiswoode. $2.

THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES. A Manual of Citizenship. By Dr. Edward E. Mann. 12mo. New-York: Fleming H. Revell Company. 75 cents.

WAYSIDE POEMS. By Wallace Bruce. Illustrated. 8vo. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

AN AGITATOR. A Novel. By Clementina Black. 24mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

A KENTUCKY CARDINAL. A Story. By James Lane Allen. Illustrated. 24mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

THE ROYAL MARINE. An Idyl of Narragansett Pier. By Brander Matthews. Illustrated. 24mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

MUSIC IN COOPER UNION

Abram S. Hewitt Writes That Trustees Will Help Any Organization to Start Classes.

Ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, Secretary of Cooper Union, has addressed the following letter to a friend concerning the proposition, which has been much discussed of late, to give musical education free of cost to the masses at Cooper Union:

Dear Sir: I agree with you that popular instruction in music is one of the most necessary elements in the preservation of order and civilization. When the Cooper Union was opened, in 1859, this consideration was fully recognized, and among the departments of the institution was one for free instruction in vocal music. It was maintained in active operation for several years, but was finally abandoned, for three reasons:

First—That it interfered with the regular conduct of the academic and artistic instruction given in rooms not far removed from the one in which the musical classes assembled.

Second—The disputes among the pupils and the teachers became so aggravated that it was impossible for the Trustees to reconcile the differences of opinion which existed.

Third—All the resources of the institution were required for the other departments, in regard to which no difference of opinion existed, and which were evidently accomplishing excellent work for the community.

From time to time, however, various attempts have been made to revive choral instruction in the great hall. The last was made by Mr. Frank Damrosch, whose classes are still in existence in other institutions, or rooms procured by him elsewhere.

Why he abandoned the Cooper Union I do not know, but I have reason to believe that the results obtained were entirely satisfactory to him and his pupils.

At present the Trustees of the Cooper Union have no means whatever which they can appropriate for the establishment of choral classes, but if an organization were made by other persons interested in musical education the Trustees would be very glad to co-operate, as they do with Columbia College, by furnishing, free of charge, the use of the hall for one night in the week, provided the instruction be given without cost to the pupils. If a fee is charged, as was done by Mr. Damrosch, the trust deed requires the Trustees to take pay for the hall, but in that event the terms would be very liberal, indeed, in view of the beneficent object in view.

I do not deem it necessary to enlarge upon the subject, because you will see from what I have said that there is no lack of disposition on the part of the Trustees to aid in any movement which may look to the general diffusion of the knowledge of music in the community. Sincerely yours,

ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

HER CARGO OF COTTON ON FIRE

The Starlight Forced to Put into St. John's for Safety.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Dec. 2.—The British steamer Starlight of West Hartlepool, Capt. Voss, bound from Galveston to Liverpool, cotton laden, arrived here this afternoon with her cargo on fire.

She left Galveston fourteen days ago, and coaled at Newport News. The fire was discovered Friday morning in Hatch No. 3. A careful investigation revealed the fact that a large body of fire existed. Measures were promptly taken to keep it under control, and the compartment was flooded by the pumps. The ship was at once headed for St. John's.

The fire gained progress gradually, and the deck became heated and had to be constantly flooded with water. On arriving pipes were constructed by means of which steam will be sent through the cargo. The work of unloading will be begun to-morrow.

Injured While Fighting the Flames.

FLINT, Mich., Dec. 2.—The Thread flouring mills were destroyed by fire last night, and two men were very seriously injured while fighting the flames. Their names are George Crepo and John O'Keefe. Both were injured in jumping from an awning to escape falling walls. The mills, which were valued at $35,000, were a total loss. Of the contents, valued at $10,000, only a few barrels of flour were saved. The structure was insured for $25,000 and the contents for $5,000.

The Rev. Dr. Talmage's Sermon.

The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage preached yesterday in the Church of the Strangers, at Mercer and Eighth Streets. He made no reference to municipal or political affairs, but spoke of the power, glory, and independence of salvation.

The Fall meeting of the Brooklyn Presbytery will be held this evening in Mount Olivet Church, at Evergreen Avenue and Trautman Street, Brooklyn. The principal business will be to accept the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Talmage as pastor of the Brooklyn Tabernacle.

Identified by His Pension Papers.

PLEASANTVILLE, N. J., Dec. 2.—From a lot of pension papers found in his pockets it was learned that the body discovered yesterday by three hunters in the woods about five miles west of here was that of David T. Miller, evidently a Philadelphian. County Physician Souders said death was caused by a pistol shot through the heart. It is supposed he committed suicide about Oct. 1, as a Philadelphia paper was found in his pocket bearing that date.

Cheaper Glassware in Future.

MUNCIE, Ind., Dec. 2.—The secret of the National Flint-Glass Manufacturers' meeting, held last week at Pittsburg, has just leaked out. For several years the glass made by members of the association has been turned over to the brokers. A resolution was adopted forbidding any member in the future from selling glass to the middlemen. Their profits will be saved, and as a result it will make cheaper ware.

THE CONTROLLER'S REPORT

Facts and Recommendations as to National Banks.

UTILITY OF A CURRENCY COMMISSION

Suggestions for Improving the Country's Financial Condition—A Year's Banking Statistics.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Controller of the Currency Eckels, in his annual report, which will be submitted to Congress to-morrow, says that suggestions have been received from many eminent financial sources that the whole question of a banking and currency system ought to be referred by Congress to a commission, to be created by law, appointed by the President, and clothed with proper authority. Referring to this plan, he says:

"A commission non-partisan in its character, composed of men of eminent abilities, could unquestionably devise a currency system sound in every part, and one which would commend itself to every interest of the country. It could largely take the question out of politics and have it considered simply in its business aspects and upon merit alone; but if the present Congress is to enact a law upon the subject, the appointment of a commission could avail nothing. If, however, nothing more definite can be accomplished, the question of the creation of such commission ought to be considered and acted upon."

The report gives full information in regard to the organization, supervision, and liquidation of the national banks for the year ended Oct. 31, 1894. It shows that during this period but fifty banks were organized, with a capital stock of $5,285,000, the smallest number chartered, as well as the minimum amount of capital, in any one year since 1879. Of these new banks twenty-seven are in the Northern and Eastern States, ten in the Southern States, and thirteen in the Western or trans-Mississippi division. The charters of forty-one banks were extended in the course of the year, having an aggregate capital stock of $5,142,000 and a circulation of $1,678,050. Ten banks, with a capital of $1,575,000, which were in the hands of receivers at the date of the last report, resumed business during the year, and the charters of six, with a capital stock of $665,000, and circulation amounting to $283,950, expired by limitation, five of which were succeeded by new associations with a capital stock of $600,000 and circulation amounting to $92,250.

The number of national banks in operation Oct. 31, 1894, was 3,756, with an authorized capital stock of $672,671,365, represented by 7,955,076 shares of stock, owned by 287,842 shareholders.

The total resources of the banks on Oct. 2, 1894, the date of their last report of condition, were $3,473,922,055.27, of which loans and discounts amounted to $2,007,122,191.30, and money of all kinds in bank $422,428,-192.425. Of the liabilities, $1,728,418,819.12 represented individual deposits; $334,121,082.10 surplus and net undivided profits, and $172,-331,978 circulating notes outstanding.

The total circulation of national banks on Oct. 31, 1894, amounted to $207,472,603, a net decrease during the year of $1,741,563, and a gross decrease of $8,614,864 in circulation secured by bonds.

In the course of the year seventy-nine banks, with an aggregate capital stock of $10,475,000, passed out of the system by voluntary liquidation; twenty-one, including two which failed in 1893, with a capital stock of $2,770,000, became insolvent and were placed in charge of receivers.

A comparison is made of the operations of the year just closed with the statements contained in the report of the Controller for the previous year, which shows that the number of new banks organized decreased 69; that voluntary liquidations increased 33; that the number of receivers appointed decreased 44; that extensions of corporate existence increased 1; that expirations of charters by limitation increased 2; that the number of banks organized to succeed expiring associations increased 1, and that the total number of active banks decreased 40.

Abstracts of Reports.

Abstracts of reports made in response to the five calls required by law are furnished by the Controller. Indicating the changes in the status of the banks at different periods throughout the year and for the purpose of comparison, similar information is given for the previous year. These reports show that individual deposits declined from $1,704,456,177 in December, 1892, to their lowest point, $1,451,124,330 in October, 1893, and between the last-named date and Oct. 2, 1894, steadily increased, and reached on the latter date $1,728,418,819, or $36,000,-000 less than in December, 1892, the highest point reached during the two years named.

The specie held by the banks on Dec. 9, 1892, amounted to $209,895,260, and gradually decreased to $186,761,173 on July 12, 1893, after which it increased to $259,941,923, and decreased thereafter to $237,250,654 on Oct. 2, 1894.

The average annual dividends paid by the banks between March, 1869, the date that earnings and dividends were first reported to the office, and March, 1894, is shown to be $41,355,814, and the net earnings $55,237,454. The rate per centum of dividends declared varies from 1.5 in 1870 to 6.8 in 1894. The average for twenty-five years is 5.5. The net earnings the last year have amounted to only 5.6 per cent., and dividends to 5 per cent., the smallest dividends ever paid by the banks, and the percentage of earnings falls below all the years except 1878 and 1879.

In order to place banks upon a dividend-paying basis in communities where banking is overdone, the Controller suggests the necessity which banks have found of curtailing expenses, either by a reduction of the capital stock, or a consolidation of banking interests, which would also have a tendency to check reckless banking, springing from an unwholesome competition of rival concerns to obtain business which could all be handled by one strong bank. This plan has already been adopted by banks in Louisville, Indianapolis, Denver, Dallas, and in other places, with satisfactory results.

The usual statistics are furinshed in regard to the banks other than national, which show that the number organized under state authority, and in active operation July 1, 1894, was 5,033. Reports of condition were received from 4,384. Reports also were received from 904 private banks and bankers, and these, together with the State bank reports, have been abstracted, and their resources and liabilities are shown in detail in the tables which form a part of the report.

On Oct. 31, 1894, receivers were in charge of 100 trusts in process of active liquidation. The number of receiverships in active operation the last year has been greater than in any former year since the origin of the national banking system.

From the Beginning Down.

Since July 20, 1863, the date when the Controller's certificate of authority to begin business was issued to the first association organized under the national system, 267 banks have been placed in the hands of receivers, 12 of which were subsequently restored to solvency, leaving the assets of 255 to be distributed by forced liquidation. The nominal value of the assets of these 255 banks amounted to $158,-010,847. The figures show an average of over 72 per cent. of the nominal value realized from a forced collection of these assets, at a total cost of $5,857,727, or an average cost of a trifle over 6 per cent. of the gross proceeds. The average time required to complete the liquidation of the 130 receiverships which have been finally closed was five and two-fifths years.

Information and statistics also are furnished as to the failures of banks other than national during the year, the number of which is shown to be 62, eliminating mortgage companies not doing a banking business.

The report contains an interesting analysis of returns received from banks in response to an inquiry made by the Controller as to the use of credit instruments in daily retail transactions. A study of the tables in this connection shows that the extent of the use of such instruments varies widely in different parts of the country. Mississippi heads the list, and South Dakota shows the smallest percentage. Alabama shows 65 per cent. in checks and orders, Georgia 70.2 per cent., and Texas 67.5.

The amount of retail payments shown by the returns is $5,999,065, or, in round numbers, $6,000,000. Of this amount 78.9 per cent. was in checks and store orders, and 41.1 per cent. in the various kinds of money. It is found that the percentage of retail transactions done on credit is larger in the South Atlantic and South Central divisions than in the North Atlantic and North Central divisions, while the Western group of States is intermediate.

The results of the present investigation of this subject, the Controller says, are in the line of former conclusions as to the increasing importance of credit instruments in payments, and exchanges generally, and against the necessity of any additional provisions for simply an increase in the volume of money without taking into consideration the other and more important elements which should characterize the currency circulation.

Investigation was also made by the Controller as to the number of depositors in national banks, and figures are given illustrative to the extent to which the banks are used by the people as banks of deposit and as a place for the safe keeping of their cash assets. Returns were received from 3,650 of the 3,770 national banks in active operation on the date the report was called for which show 1,929,340 depositors and $1,047,129,109 deposits, an average of 528.3 depositors to each bank. Similar information was obtained from 1,024 savings banks, showing the number of depositors therein to be 4,777,687, and the amount of deposits (not including commercial deposits) $1,747,-961,280. Estimated upon the basis of the average number of depositors in national banks, it is shown that the total number of depositors in all classes of banks reporting was 8,143,665, and the total deposits $4,620,-431,230.

From these figures, the Controller argues that no better evidence of the valuable and generally-diffused service rendered to the public by banks can be adduced, and no stronger reason could be advanced to warrant the most careful and statesmanlike consideration of any measure affecting them.

As a source of revenue to the Government, it also is shown that the total tax collected on the capital of the banks is $7,885,887.74; the taxes paid on deposits amount to $60,940,067.16, and up to June 30, 1894, the circulation of the banks had yielded to the Government a revenue of $75,834,-997.17.

The Controller also calls attention to the service rendered the public by the national banking system, giving as the four great points of advantage and saving which have been gained to the general public, first, the saving in heavy discount on the bank currency prevalent before the establishment of the national bank system; second, the saving in rates of interest on loans and discount; third, the saving in the making of exchange; fourth, the saving to customers in charges for making collections.

Proposed Legislation.

The Controller renews his recommendations of last year for amendments to existing laws with respect to the issuing of circulation to the par of bonds deposited, unless the method of issuing circulation shall be changed, a reduction of the semi-annual duty thereon to one-fourth of 1 per cent., and other legislation relative to the administration and conduct of the banks, the taking of an oath of office by national Bank Examiners, and increasing their compensation by the Controller, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

It is suggested that the amendments thus recommended affect only the administrative features of the present National Bank act, and are, therefore, of less relative importance than the remedying of any defect which may exist in the note-issuing powers vested in the banks. The Controller says: "No section of the law should be disturbed which cannot be materially improved upon, and no amendment engrafted unless such amendment will work better results than flow from the existing order of things."

The Controller suggests the maintenance of a safety fund, to be provided by graduated taxation upon the outstanding circulation of the banks until the same shall be equal to not less than 5 per cent. of the total of such outstanding circulation, this fund to be held by the Government as an agent only, and for the purpose of immediately redeeming the notes of insolvent banks. The fund would be replenished out of the assets of the banks, on which it should have a first and paramount lien, and from assessment to the extent of the double liability on the shareholders.

Continuing, the Controller says:

"The general Government ought to be wholly free from the direct issuing and redeeming of notes to pass as money among the people. No government has ever yet successfully engaged in so doing, and the experience of the Government of the United States has proved no exception to the rule. The general cost and loss entailed upon the Government, and the repeated periods of uncertainty as to the Government credit and the stability of our monetary system have been so great as to make the legal tender and Treasury issues of 1890 one of the extraordinary burdens placed upon the people.

"The issues ought to be redeemed and canceled, and the Government thus enabled to retire from the banking business, a business for which it is so poorly equipped."

In the light of the present condition of the Government's finances, Mr. Eckels says that that which ought to have been done when there was a surplus in the Treasury cannot now be undertaken, and the same conditions must continue to weaken the country's credit and plague the lines of business, unless a means shall be devised for removing these issues from the channel of current redemption until such time as the Government finds itself in a position to do that which at first was the intent of all—gradually redeem and cancel them.

If the franchise is to be granted the banks of issuing circulating notes against their assets, instead of against a bond security, it is suggested that the banks in return should recompense the Government by relieving the Treasury Department of the current redemption in coin of the present Treasury issues. The ultimate redemption, of course, must fall upon the Government, but the embarrassment does not arise from their ultimate, but from their current, redemption.

As to a New System.

It is therefore suggested that if Congress shall repeal the provisions of the present act requiring the national banks to make a deposit of Government bonds in order to secure circulating notes, and substitute therefor a provision giving them instead the right to issue the same against their assets, it incorporate therein and as a part thereof that, as a prerequisite to so doing, the banks be compelled to deposit with the Treasurer of the United States legal-tender issues, or issues under the act of 1890, equal in amount to the difference between the percentage of their capital stock of issues granted against their assets and the total of such capital stock.

The deposits thus made, it is urged, ought to remain with the Treasury until the bank shall cease, either through voluntary or involuntary liquidation, to do business, and in either case the Government ought then to redeem and cancel such Treasury issues deposited. It is only by such deposit during the life of the bank that the issues named can be removed from current presentation for redemption.

As against this deposit of legal tenders and Treasury notes so made, it is argued, there should be issued to the banks, dollar for dollar, national bank notes, either of the same or different design as might be deemed best, so that the volume of the currency, as it is now contributed to by the issues of the Government, should not be contracted, so long, at least, as the banks making such deposits should be in existence. It is further urged that the percentage of the bank notes issued against this deposit should be free from any taxation imposed upon circulation, and ought to be such percentage as should be deemed equitable to be used as a part of the bank's legal reserve held against deposits.

The law, the Controller says, should make it incumbent upon the banks to deposit with the Treasurer, for the current redemption of such notes, gold coin to an amount necessary to make sure their current redemption.

COMMISSIONER OF NAVIGATION.

An Argument for Free Ships Based on Well-Recognized Facts.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The annual report of Commissioner of Navigation Chamberlain is mainly an argument for free ships, based on maritime facts of the United States, and other nations. Only six American steamships, including the New-York and Paris, crossed the Atlantic and only seven the Pacific last year, while from New-York and Philadelphia alone thirty-three steamships, mainly new steel vessels owned by Americans, crossed regularly to Europe under foreign flags.

American enterprise, the Commissioner says, is a century in advance of the law, for Americans own more steamships forbidden by the registry law to wear American colors than they own steamships in foreign trade under the Stars and Stripes. The admission of such vessels to American registry, Mr. Chamberlain says, is desirable to enhance our maritime rank. In thirty-five years only one American steamship has once visited Hamburg, the greatest Continental port, and last year only two sailing vessels entered there.

Every bushel of grain which left New-York for Europe last year was carried under a foreign flag; of 11,000 vessels passing the Suez Canal in the last three years only six have been American.

Every civilized nation, but the United States, Mr. Chamberlain says, allows its citizens the use of the national flag over vessels in foreign trade, wherever bought, having learned that otherwise they will buy vessels under foreign flags, charter such vessels, or abandon navigation altogether to foreign rivals. The report shows the extent to which Americans have adopted these three courses, and the country's consequent loss of maritime prestige and profit.

Other nations realize, it is argued, that from the freedom of the seas a prohibitory registry law cannot act as a protective tariff for shipbuilding, so they have abandoned it. Those undertaking to promote shipbuilding resort to subsidies. Free registry and subsidies are not, in Mr. Chamberlain's judgment, conflicting propositions—one encouraging navigation, the other shipbuilding.

The report reviews Government aid to shipping by Great Britain, France, Italy, and other nations, showing that only 3 per cent. of the British merchant marine receives any Government compensation, and giving statistics concerning other countries. Discriminating flag taxes, it is said, have been abandoned by maritime nations, as they invite retaliation, which nullifies any protective benefits.

Cost of construction and of operation are examined with full figures on comparative wages, and foreign and State taxes are compared. Amendments to the net tonnage and tonnage-tax laws, the abolition of registry bonds, and an extension of the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to mitigate or remit penalties on sailing vessels are recommended.

The report, comprising 390 pages, reviews means of steam communication between the United States and foreign countries, and gives port charges at American ports, financial operations of the world's greatest steamship corporations, the world's tonnage, and the annual statistical tables.

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Improvement in Enforcement of the Law Observed in Many Directions.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The Civil Service Commission, in its annual report, says that in the larger Post Offices the civil service law is observed better now than it has ever been before, and the Post Office at Baltimore is mentioned as one in which a marked improvement is shown, and is affording an instance of the good done by the commission's investigations. The Indianapolis office is also spoken of as one which was very bad from a civil service point of view, and which has now become a very good office under the late and the present Postmaster. Boston and Chicago are said to be offices where the law is observed well.

In the Railway Mail Service it is reported the law has been absolutely observed, and neither appointments nor removals have been made for political reasons.

After speaking of the conviction of Postmaster Ickes of Newark, Ohio, and of Internal Revenue Collector Haney of Kentucky for making political assessments in the Presidential campaign of 1892, reference is made to the case of C. H. J. Taylor, Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia, of which a report is now in the hands of the President for action. Of this the commission says:

"In investigating this case the commission was much struck by the condition of terrorism that obtains in the unclassified civil service. In this service there is no security of tenure. Removals are made for purely political and personal reasons, and there is an amount of corruption in consequence. In the unclassified civil service, and in the excepted places at Washington, the conditions are as bad as ever. These evils will be largely cured by the recent extension of classification in the departmental service."

These recent extensions, already made public, are stated in detail, with their effects, and it is said that there are only a few important branches of the service yet unclassified.

YALE DAY IN POLICE COURT

Sorrowful Celebrants of Victory—Only One Princeton Prisoner—Penniless Ryan's Ride.

It was Yale day in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. Even the Princeton student, who was arrested for being intoxicated on Broadway, was blue.

Four sad-looking young men were brought before Justice Voorhis. Two were from Yale, one from Princeton, and one said he was from both colleges. He is employed as a bookkeeper in this city, however, and was brought into court decked with ribbons of all colors.

The Princeton student was George Potter of Philadelphia. He walked into the Fifth Avenue Hotel at 10 o'clock Saturday night and announced that the place belonged to him. He was put out, but came back twice, and each time more intoxicated than before. He was finally arrested. In court yesterday he said he had been trying to drown his grief, and had succeeded. He was fined $5.

The two Yale men were Lee Stout of Bloomfield and Harry La Grange of East Orange. They were arrested at 11 o'clock Saturday night. They were not under the influence of liquor, but were making considerable noise along Broadway. They were both discharged.

The last of the quartet was James Brosnan. He lives, he said, in South Brooklyn. He was found in front of the Fifth Avenue Hotel at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. He had on long blue streamers, and orange and black rosettes. He muttered something about being a Yale-Princeton student. He was locked up. In court he still wore the streamers. He finally admitted that he was not a college man, and said that he was employed by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company as a bookkeeper. He was fined $5.

Samuel A. Ryan, twenty-seven, of 460 West Fifty-second Street, was arraigned before Justice Welde in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday on a charge of intoxication and disorderly conduct.

At the close of the Yale-Princeton football game at Manhattan Field, Saturday, Ryan, who seemed to be in a very happy frame of mind, engaged Cabman Fred Boom of 1,218 First Avenue to drive him to Sixth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. Ryan was well dressed, and the cabman did not for a moment doubt his ability to pay for the drive.

Ryan stopped at one or two saloons on the way down town. On reaching Fifty-ninth Street and Sixth Avenue he said: "I don't want to get out here, take me to Lexington Avenue." Booth drove out Fifty-ninth Street to Lexington Avenue, when he found his fare both stupid and impecunious.

Failing in his efforts to get his money or even to rouse his passenger to a state of sensibility, Booth drove him to the East Sixty-ninth Street Station House. On reaching there Ryan was found lying at full length upon the cab seat, his heels protruding from the window, which he had smashed. He spent the night in a cell. He expressed great surprise yesterday morning when he found where he was. His bill for hack hire was $5.

Ryan declined to tell what business he was in, but from papers found in his pockets it is believed he is connected with a Life Insurance institution. Justice Welde committed Ryan in $300 bail to answer at the Court of Special Sessions.

FOR GOVERNOR OF MIS

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—The Cotton King.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:00—The Manxman.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The Flams.
BROADWAY, 40th St-Broadway—8:00—Prince Ananias.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Twelfth Night.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—2:30 and 8:00—Grand Concerts, Gypsy Orchestra, Wax Works.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—The Masqueraders.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:15—Jacinta.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—Palmer Cox's Brownies.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher Columbus. Living Pictures.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Shall No. 2.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-8th Av—8:15—The Greater Shenandoah.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Milk White Flag.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Der Ungnaubige Thomas.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:15—A Woman's Silence.
NEW METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Broadway-39th, 40th Sts—8:00—Otello.
NEW-YORK SOCIETY OF FINE ARTS, 215 West 57th St—Model of Library Building of Columbia College.
PALMER'S, Broadway 30th-St—8:15—The New Woman.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville. Living Pictures.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:20—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—To Nemesis; or, Love and Hate.
TONY PASTOR'S, 14th St-3d Av—8:00—Variety.

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Thanks for Postmaster Dayton.
A Fine New Hotel.
Brooklyn Refineries Resume.
Temperance, Not Politics.

2 Persecuted, Says Mrs. Jiles.
Moog was Like Baker.

3 New Publications.
Report of the Controller.

5 Ecuador's New War Ship.
Minister Denby is Safe.
Work of the Fish Commission.

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7 Never Better Bicycle Racing.

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Opposed to Sunday Saloons.

9 Emperor William's Coming Speech.
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A Philosophy, Not a Creed.
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12 News of the Colleges.
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The President and the Bonds.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, (Rep.)

Those members of Congress who are threatening to make trouble for President Cleveland on account of the bond issue will not receive any encouragement from intelligent and patriotic citizens. The selling of bonds in a time of peace to meet the current expenses of the Government is a deplorable thing, of course, but under existing conditions it is unavoidable. There is no other way to bridge the difference between receipts and expenditures. When the Government is paying out more than it is taking in, it must necessarily resort to borrowing, just the same as an individual under like circumstances. It is of the utmost importance that the Treasury gold fund shall be protected, as that is essential to the safety of the national currency and the preservation of the national credit. President Cleveland has simply done what duty requires of him, and what we may be sure he would gladly have avoided if any other course had been practicable.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1893.	1894.		1893.	1894.
3 A. M.	24	35	3:30 P. M.	29	42
6 A. M.	23	35	6 P. M.	32	40
9 A. M.	24	36	9 P. M.	30	39
12 M.	29	34	12 P. M.	31	37

Average temperature yesterday.....37¼
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....27⅞
Average temperature for corresponding date last fifteen years.....34½
From Hudnut's Record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, colder, northwest winds.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 11, Column 3.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 3, 1894.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE BLOOD-SERUM REMEDY FOR DIPHTHERIA.

We published yesterday the important information that the production of the serum remedy for diphtheria has been undertaken by the Board of Health, the first inoculations having been made seven weeks ago under the direction of Dr. Hermann M. Biggs, pathologist and director of the bacteriological laboratory, and Dr. William H. Park, the bacteriological diagnostician and inspector of diphtheria. The subjects of inoculation are thirteen horses and several other animals. From three to five months are required for the completion of the series of injections which make the subject proof against the disease and cause the full development in the blood serum of the substance that overcomes or neutralizes the diphtheritic poison in the human system. It is probable, therefore, that the board will have a supply of its own production in January next. It will be recalled that immediately after the return of Dr. Biggs from Berlin and the presentation of his report on this matter, the board asked for an appropriation of $30,000 to be used in producing this serum, or antitoxine. In the ordinary course the money would not be forthcoming until the beginning of the new year, and, as so much time would be lost by waiting for it, a philanthropic citizen, whose name is not disclosed, supplied the needed funds and the work was begun.

The number of deaths from diphtheria last year in this city was 1,970. In the last three years the number was nearly 4,800. In the census year 1880 the number of victims in the whole country was 38,143, and there were also nearly 18,000 deaths ascribed to croup. An epidemic of cholera that should sweep away 38,000 lives in twelve months would be regarded as a terrible calamity, but this is a disease which is more highly infectious than Asiatic cholera and marked by as high a mortality, while it is much more difficult to take effective measures for defense against it. The annual mortality is 30,000 in France and 20,000 in Austria. This season the number of cases is larger than usual in American cities. In New-York last week the number of fatal cases was 59. Unusual mortality has been reported from Boston and other Massachusetts cities, from Philadelphia, Detroit, St. Louis, and several towns on the Hudson River. The discovery of a remedy that will prevent a fatal termination when administered at the right time, that will give immunity to exposed persons, and that reduces the mortality in hospital cases one-half, is one of very great importance and value.

In considering the movement in the United States for the utilization of this remedy it should be noted that the impulse was given from this city, and from our Board of Health, whose expert bacteriologist, Dr. Biggs, made a careful and thorough study of the subject in Berlin, and reported his conclusions here in August last. To this report may be traced the origin of the interest since manifested by the health authorities of several other cities. The inquiry promptly made by the Health Department and Dr. Biggs was a logical result of the very notable investigations of the Board of Health with respect to the detection of diphtheria and the differentiation of true diphtheria from false. The system of inspections established here as the fruit of the labors of Drs. Biggs, Park, and Beebe has excited the admiration of health authorities in both the Old World and the New, and it is to be reproduced in London and other foreign cities. The studies which were made in this field led naturally to the prompt investigation in Berlin concerning this notable discovery. The official bacteriologists of the city were abreast of the times.

We have heretofore described fully the nature and origin of this antitoxine and directed attention to the statistical and other proofs of its efficacy. We may summarize now some of the evidence. It should be remembered that the theory, if we may use this term, as to the use of antitoxine is diametrically opposite to the theory as to the application of Koch's tuberculin, and that there is as great a difference in the natures of the two substances. Tuberculin was a preparation of the disease poison itself, and it was thought that by the introduction of it the progress of the tuberculous disease could be stimulated with a beneficial result. This was an error, so far as tuberculosis in confined parts of the body is concerned, and in such cases the inoculations did more harm than good. They added fuel to the fire, with injurious effect. But antitoxine is not a preparation of the poison secreted or produced by the germ of diphtheria; it is a substance hostile to that poison and in itself harmless, according to the uniform testimony of those who have used it in more than 1,000 cases. It is a resisting and hostile substance developed in the blood of animals which have been tested repeatedly with inoculations of the poison, and tested until they have become thoroughly proof against that poison—proof, because of the gradual development of this hostile and protective material. When introduced into the system of a human patient this substance continues the work which it had been doing in the horse; it attacks or operates against the diphtheritic poison, and if that poison has not become too deeply seated and too plentiful, it neutralizes or overcomes it. For these reasons, as well as on account of the record of experience in Europe and in this city, the person inquiring as to the value of antitoxine should not permit himself to be biased or prejudiced by what is now known concerning tuberculin.

The discoverer was Prof. Behring, a pupil of Prof. Koch, and the discovery was really made at least three years ago, although an application of the remedy to a considerable number of patients was not made until last February. The proofs of the efficacy of the serum are to be found chiefly in the records of treatment in the children's hospitals of Berlin and Paris, and, we should add, in the experience of the Willard Parker Hospital here. Although Paris has produced its own serum in the Pasteur Institute, and the work done in that city has been carried on independently, still it is freely acknowledged that to Behring belongs the credit of the discovery.

We shall point to only the most striking of the records which we have set forth more in detail heretofore. In Paris it was practicable to compare the experiences of two hospitals. In the Children's Hospital, where, in the four years immediately preceding, 3,971 cases of diphtheria had been treated, with a mortality of nearly 52 per cent., there were treated with serum between Feb. 1 and July 24, under the direction of Dr. Roux (whose memorable report at the International Congress of Hygiene, in Buda-Pesth, last September, excited so much interest) 448 patients, with a mortality of only 24½ per cent. On the other hand, in the neighboring Trousseau Hospital, during the same period, 520 patients were treated in the ordinary way, with a mortality of 60 per cent. After the cases in each hospital are analyzed and classified, the advantage is shown as clearly with respect to the subdivisions as it is in the totals. We understand that since this record was made, the use of serum in the Trousseau Hospital has reduced the mortality there from 60 to 24 per cent. In Berlin the results were even more encouraging. In one hospital, where the mortality—in three years, with 1,081 cases—had been about 40 per cent., in five months 192 cases were treated with serum, with a mortality of only 14 per cent. As death was inevitable in 23 of these cases when they were admitted to the hospital, the subtraction of these leaves 169, which showed a mortality of 11¼ per cent. Cases in other Berlin hospitals added to the 192 made a total of 274 so treated, which show a mortality of 15½ per cent. The serum was also administered to 130 children who had been exposed, but in whom the disease had not appeared, and in only two of these the disease afterward appeared in a mild form.

Prof. Ehrlich has published a table showing the results in 163 cases, with especial reference to the element of time. Of 6 cases treated on the first day, none was fatal; of 66 treated on the second day, 64, or 97 per cent., were cured; of 29 treated on the third day, 25, or 86 per cent., were saved; of 39 treated on the fourth day, 30, or 77 per cent., were cured, but the mortality in 23 cases treated on the fifth day was nearly one-half.

The experience of the Willard Parker Hospital, in this city, is not less interesting than that of the institutions in Berlin and in Paris, although the number of cases treated was only 20. Still, as Dr. A. Campbell White shows in his elaborate report, these were selected under conditions that would give great weight to the test. All of them were severe, and no one of the patients was treated before the third day, while 8 of them could not be reached until the fifth day or later. The mortality was 25 per cent., but, if there be excluded four deaths which, Dr. White says, could not, theoretically, have been prevented by the antitoxine, because they were not due to the diphtheritic poison, the mortality for the remaining 16 was only 6¼ per cent. Having reviewed the foreign record, Dr. White finds that the statistics indicate a mortality of less than 24 per cent. "in a class of cases in which [under old conditions] about 50 per cent. always die," and he is convinced that the new remedy will not only grant immunity for a short period of time, but also, "in every case, when given early in the disease and in sufficient quantity, prevent death."

Of necessity, nearly all the statistical proof now available comes from the children's hospitals, and it should not be overlooked that it is impossible for a hospital physician to apply the remedy before the disease has become well seated. Rarely is a case seen for the first time in the Willard Parker Hospital before the third day. When the serum is administered on the first or second day, the records and the testimony from Berlin and Paris indicate that it is effective, almost without exception. We published yesterday an interesting interview with Dr. Louis Fischer of the Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, a physician of wide experience in the treatment of diseases of children, who has become thoroughly familiar with the serum method, and who recently administered the serum in several test cases in a Philadelphia hospital. We direct attention to his statement that in thirty-four cases treated by him, only one had a fatal issue. We presume that the inoculations were made at an early stage in nearly all of these cases. The child who was lost was almost at the point of death when the treatment was begun.

It is desirable that the production of serum in this country or elsewhere should be controlled by competent and trustworthy bacteriologists who have had an opportunity, by association with Prof. Behring or Dr. Aronson in Germany, or with Dr. Roux and his assistants in Paris, to become familiar with the approved methods of production and administration. It is desirable that the product should be accompanied by that guarantee which can best be given by bacteriologists of high standing connected with an enlightened and efficient municipal Health Department. These conditions are provided here, but they cannot be found in all American cities. Wherever the Health Department is worthy of confidence, it is the proper agent for the production and distribution of the remedy. In Berlin and in Paris the production is to be encouraged or supported by municipal appropriations, and it is expected that a considerable sum will be expended by the Government of France in order that the supply in Paris may be sufficient to meet the demand from the provinces. Both the production and the administration of the serum should be surrounded by all the safeguards known to experts in bacteriology and to physicians and surgeons thoroughly familiar with all the teachings of modern medical science.

"FANATICISM AND FRAUD."

The President has pretty successfully kept from the public knowledge the recommendations he will make to Congress as to finance and the currency. Controller Eckels, in his annual report, speaks favorably of the plan of appointing a commission "to devise a currency system sound in every part, and one which would commend itself to every interest of the country." From this the inference is drawn that Mr. Cleveland will recommend, or the Secretary of the Treasury will recommend at his instance, the appointment of a currency commission. But the President is not responsible for inferences, and keeps his own counsel.

On the other hand, some of those national legislators who have made themselves prominent by opposition to the President's views do not appear to have kept their own counsel. It is very freely predicted that they will assail the President during the session that opens to-day, that they will say "sharp things" about him, and strenuously oppose the measures he favors.

This is a good policy if these Democratic Senators and Congressmen are bent on keeping their party in a harmless minority. The tremendous Republican majorities of last month were a rebuke to them, not to the President or to the President's Democratic supporters. If they want further rebukes they should keep up their opposition.

Mr. Harter's remarks on "fanaticism and fraud" are addressed to these gentlemen. The "befuddled cranks" of the West and the machine bosses of the East will not like Mr. Harter's plainness of speech, but it is salutary, if severe. In Washington from to-day on there ought to be much frank utterance of that kind and on that side.

THE STEEL RAIL POOL.

The combination of manufacturers of steel rails has been renewed for another year. Says The Iron Age:

"We are in a position to make the official announcement that an arrangement has been arrived at by the steel rail manufacturers for the year 1895. They have decided to lower the price $2 per ton on all rails 45 pounds and upward, thus making the price $22 East and $23 West."

Information has not yet been published as to the attitude of the new mill at Youngstown toward the extension of the "arrangement" for the coming year, or concerning the contracts by means of which the rail departments of the Pennsylvania Steel Company and the Maryland Steel Company have been controlled during the past year.

The Iron Age of the same date reports that the price of steel billets at Pittsburg is in the neighborhood of $15 per ton and that Bessemer pig iron has recently been sold at Pittsburg for $10.25, which is a little less than the price in England.

The cost of producing steel rails is only a little more than the cost of making steel billets. Since 1890 the price of billets has fallen from $30.32 (the average for that year) to $15.35. In the following table the prices at Pittsburg of billets and rails and Bessemer pig iron may be compared:

	Average for 1890.	Price at Present.
Bessemer pig iron	$18.85	$10.40
Steel billets	30.32	15.35
Steel rails	31.75	22.00
	Billets.	Rails.
1890, average	$30.32	$31.75
Present price	15.35	22.00
Difference	$14.97	$9.75

While billets have fallen 49 per cent., rails have fallen 30 per cent. It will be noticed that the decline of the price of billets is nearly in accord with the decline of the price of the raw material, Bessemer pig iron, which has been 44 per cent.

There has been no combination to control the prices of billets and Bessemer pig, but until this week the price of rails had fallen only $7.75 per ton, while the price of billets had fallen nearly $15. The effect of the combination agreement is clearly seen. If competition prevailed in the steel rail industry, as it does prevail in the production and sale of pig iron, steel billets, and structural steel shapes, the railroad companies, we think, would buy more freely the rails which they need.

MR. REED'S "FUN."

Some of our respected Republican contemporaries are expressing great glee over the prospect of the baiting of the Democrats in the House by ex-Speaker Reed. Undoubtedly there will be a tempting field for the exercise of that distinguished humorist's well-known talents. There is plenty of the contrast that is the first condition to satire between the opening of the last session and the opening of this. But we venture to think that Mr. Reed will not yield to it. He has learned, we think, by this time that sarcasm is not a fruitful talent, and is at best one better suited to the leader of a minority than to the leader of a majority, which, in effect, he will be after to-day. He has found that his sharpest sayings have sometimes had a double edge, and has experienced more annoyance from them than he has inflicted.

Apart from this personal consideration, we can readily believe that Mr. Reed is more sobered than elated by the outlook. He will be by far the strongest man of his party in Congress, with the most to hope for and the heaviest responsibility. He knows that his party is put in power in Congress, not for what it has done, or for what it is likely to do, but because its opponent failed to keep its pledges. The condemnation of 1890 and 1892 has not been revoked. The policy of the Republicans then rejected has not been approved, and the revival of the issue of two years ago would be fatal. Mr. Reed's strategy should be, so far as possible, that of masterly inactivity. Vigilance, caution, and foresight will be much more useful to him than any more aggressive qualities. He has shown in many ways that he has no notion of renewing the conditions of two years ago or of permitting their renewal. But "standing still very hard" is an operation difficult to perform with dignity and an appearance of force. It will require all Mr. Reed's ingenuity—and perhaps a little more.

A BUSINESS VIEW OF IT.

We have already alluded to the lucid exposition of the principles of sound administration made in his annual report by Postmaster General Bissell. As some of the matters he discusses will come before the Congress that meets to-day, it is well to point out one striking feature of the statement of Mr. Bissell. The Postmaster General is, above all things, a practical man of affairs. In party politics he is a Democrat, and an earnest and convinced one. But he is a Democrat for principle, not for personal or political advantage, a leader by virtue of his force of character and his ability, capable of winning the confidence and guiding the action of his fellow-Democrats. But he is of the class that make sacrifices for their party rather than profit from it. When he took the office he has filled with credit, he did so with the hope and the wish to advance its efficiency, improve its methods, and reduce its cost relatively both to its revenues and its benefits. His report shows the intelligence and fidelity with which he has pursued these ends. All his recommendations are of a practical character, sustained by arguments which sensible and well-informed business men can understand and approve.

He found the business of the office subjected to two different and opposing tendencies, and its force divided into two general classes, in which these tendencies were operative respectively. On the one hand there was the tendency toward treating public employment as a reward or incentive to party service and bestowed to pay for such service, past or future. This he found used up the time and strength of the appointing officer, lessened his usefulness, and resulted in incalculable damage to the service. It prevailed generally in the fourth-class Post Offices and in the others where the employés were less than fifty in number. He writes:

"Improvements in administrative methods, investigation of abuses, economy of expenditure—everything, in short, of permanent advantage to the public—must give way to this one absorbing but temporary interest, the selection of some tens of thousands of appointees from among some scores of thousands of candidates. If an appointment, when finally made, were to last during the good behavior of the appointee, the time spent in making the choice would not seem so nearly wasted. But, under the practice to which long usage has given somewhat the force of an unwritten law, the process is unending. The same weary round must be trod through the four years of one Administration, only to be retrod through the four years of the next, and so on through an infinite succession of Administrations."

On the other hand, there was the tendency to treat public employment as a business matter, in which the taxpayers were entitled to the best they could get at the lowest cost. This was effective in the part of the service brought under the rules, in which appointments are made for merit tested by competition and probation. This process has so little attraction for political spoils seekers that when vacancies occur they take no interest in them, and they do not try to get dismissals when they have no chance at the appointments. Mr. Bissell gives a very striking statement of the working of the two methods:

"A single illustration will serve as a demonstration of the value of civil service protection. In the year 1889, after the Railway Mail Service had been looted for political purposes, the record of correct routings to one error, which had been in the previous year 3,694 to 1, at once fell to 2,834 to 1. The service then came under the protection of the civil service law and its efficiency gradually rose, until for 1893 the record was 7,144 to 1, and now, for the year 1894, it has reached 7,831 to 1. This record is unprecedented in the history of the service, and renders comment upon the effect of the civil service law upon it unnecessary."

It is to be noted that, except for the new men added and the vacancies filled, the Railway Mail Service was composed in 1894 of the same men as in 1890. The precision and fidelity of the service increased nearly two and a half times, and this change was due almost wholly to the fact that the men were free from the influence of politics, felt fairly secure if they did their work well, and not otherwise, were independent of "pulls," gave up politics, and attended to their work. It is no wonder that Mr. Bissell says: "Another year's experience has served only to strengthen my conviction as to the excellent working of the civil service law in the Post Office Department, and my desire to see its operation extended to every branch of the Postal Service to which such extension is practicable." Happily, he is able to record that a very large extension has already been made. The number of employés under the rules July 1, 1893, was 28,324. It is now 32,661, an increase of 4,337, or nearly 16 per cent.

HOW HAS INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT AFFECTED AMERICAN AUTHORS?

American writers of books were among the most earnest advocates of international copyright. We never saw any indication that their advocacy was prompted by self-interest. Most of them followed Mr. Lowell's example in resting the argument on common honesty. Some of them may have hoped, under copyright protection, to tempt the English reader. We have never believed that any of them expected international copyright to work like a McKinley customs tax, protecting their native American talent by raising the cost of Englishmen's books sold here.

Our London correspondent's cable letter of yesterday brings the interesting news that the English papers are commenting on the fact, or what they take to be the fact, that English fiction is "almost entirely supplanting the American." This remark of The Bookman, says our correspondent, "is echoed by other papers, which dwell pleasantly on the anomalous fact that although the copyright agreement was expected, by making foreign books dearer, to help the American novelists, its actual result has been to give the British novelists a vastly bigger vogue in America than they had in the former piratical days."

Is this true? Conan Doyle and David Christie Murray have come over to visit us, and although their books were pretty well known on this side already, they are better and more widely known now. Hall Caine's "Manxman" is very much talked about, as story and as play, and the prodigious demand for Mr. Du Maurier's "Trilby" outruns the press capacity of its publishers.

It does look as if the British writer of fiction was occupying a good deal of our attention. Does international copyright work to the disadvantage of the American writer? Or is he hospitably holding back his best work to give the Briton a chance? Will some American presently turn the tide of talk and reading by putting forth an American story of first-rate quality and captivating interest?

It may not be possible to avoid accidents to the Third Avenue cable, but a little truth-telling and civility by the conductors would render accidents less inconvenient and exasperating to passengers. On Sunday morning, about 12:30, the south-bound cars on the line were stopped near Ninth Street. The conductors assured the passengers that the delay would be short, and as the cars moved a few yards at intervals of ten or fifteen minutes, the assurance seemed reasonable. But after an hour's waiting, passengers who had been driven from one car to another three or four times were finally told that the delay was indefinite, and a few minutes before 2 A. M. they finally sought other lines or took to the sidewalk. The managers of the company would lose nothing and avoid a good deal of just blame by instructing conductors frankly to tell passengers the facts in such cases.

ABOUT THE ANCIENTS.

With the approaching season when mince pie figures, its antiquity is worthy of mention. In a culinary sense it shows the older method of mixing together meats and sweets. When saffron was the main or only flavorer, spices being unobtainable, primitive man must have sweetened his meat with honey. Modern English cookery eschews sweets with meats, save as a compliment to game, but Germans and Russians still keep on cooking meat and sweet substances together. Mince pie is then a relic of the past, and a persistent one. Once this pie had a religious significance, and before the Reformation the crust had a crib-like form, and Brand says it represented "the manger in which the Holy Child was laid." In 1783 some one wrote to The Gentleman's Magazine that "a minced pye" indicated the offerings of spice made by "the wise men."

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Why should not the masher suck the handle of his walking stick? Mr. Buckman, in The Nineteenth Century, believes he has found an anthropological reason for it. "The baby sucks to satisfy hunger, and associated with sucking are the feelings of warmth, sleep, and comfort." Hunger to an infant is pain. The baby nurses and the hunger pain passes away. A child smashes its finger. At once the finger is put in the mouth. Even the adult, awkward with a tack hammer, sucks his injured finger. Early associations of pain and relief through sucking remain. Why do men put the ends of their mustaches in their mouths, or women "suck the ends of their crochet needles?" The dude, more or less brilliant, prone to seek self comfort, finds it when sucking the knob or the crook of his walking stick. "Si non e vero ben trovato."

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Endeavoring to draw strong parallelisms between man and the monkey, a writer in The Nineteenth Century shows at least ingenuity. Accounting for the loss of that hair which presumably once covered our bodies, the writer says that harboring the Pulex irritans, the first men scratched so incessantly as to gradually get rid of all their hair, and then after a while no more hair grew. Scratching of the head, as a nervous habit, comes then from former associations "between nervous irritation and actual irritation by parasites." It has been better and more scientifically explained that head scratching when a man thinks, arises from an involuntary habit of stimulating certain nerves which act in sympathy with the brain, and so start the train of thought.

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In describing European primitive races, the "Autochthonous" is often mentioned. By Autochthonous is meant a race supposably springing from the soil, or the most ancient. We can, however, never state positively that these Autochthones are the oldest. They might have been supplanted themselves by an earlier race. We are, however, fairly certain that a dark-haired race retained for many ages their hold on Europe. We believe we see traces of them today in the Basques, in Wales and in Ireland. It must have been a race with the power of imparting its impress on men and women yet to come. Some scientists of an anthropological bent are inclined to believe that in Europe the blue eyed, flaxen-haired type is having its place taken by the black-eyed and black-haired one—that there is reversion to the early stock.

MR. HARTER ON THE ELECTION

GOOD THING FOR THE COUNTRY THAT HIS PARTY WAS BEATEN.

Good Thing for the Party, Too, If It Shall Teach It to Get Rid of Cranky and Dishonest Leaders.

MANSFIELD, Ohio, Dec. 2.—Michael D. Harter to-day talked freely about the future course of the Democratic Party.

"I do not think any good citizen or sound Democrat can regret the results at the polls last month," said Mr. Harter, "for the success of Hillism in New-York and of Populism in Ohio would have been injurious to the party and fatal to the country. The Democratic Party should stand for low-tariff taxes, economical government, sound money, and civil service reform.

"If, however, we are to adopt the spoils system, embrace Hillism, worship Tammany, and make a fifty-cent dollar pay for 100 cents' worth of honest sweat, the longer a gang or mob of this kind is kept out of power the better.

"I am weary of those pretended Democrats who have attempted to commit us to fanaticism and fraud, and whose leadership has resulted in a merited defeat.

"The Democratic Party has been betrayed by a lot of selfish politicians in New-York and a set of befuddled cranks in the West.

"There is no speedier way to oblivion for Democracy than to follow the dictation of traitors in one part of the country and the counsel of fools in another.

"Here in Ohio we permitted ourselves to sanction the folly of free silver, and the only wonder in my mind is how the Republican majority was kept down to 138,000. We want to keep as far from free silver as possible. It would bury us too deep for resurrection, and it would ruin the country besides."

"Then you do not feel kindly toward the ambition of certain Democrats to nominate a man like Vice President Stevenson on the next ticket?"

"It would be suicide. With such a candidate as Stevenson we would have to defend greenbackism, fiat money, and all the political tomfoolery that the brains of irresponsible theorists can incubate.

"Why, if the people 'licked' us so unmercifully because they merely suspected us of such fallacies, what, in Heaven's name, would they do if they discovered that their suspicions were well-founded?

"The trouble with the Democratic Party is that it has not enough Democrats in it. There are too many Populists, paternalists, and nationalists.

"We want to get rid of them, and the country wants to hush its ears to the prating of those who look upon the Government as the distributor of personal blessings, and who regard Uncle Sam as a sort of Santa Claus."

A BLOW AT THE PLAY PIRATES

Why "Charley's Aunt" Was Not Presented in Akron, Ohio.

Al Hayman of Manager Charles Frohman's staff has just returned from Akron, Ohio, where he went early last week to put a damper on the Thanksgiving festivities of the society people of that city. He accomplished his mission, and, incidentally, administered a sharp blow to the play pirates who have become so numerous and bold in the West.

The Players' Club of Akron an organization of amateur actors whose members belong to the highest circles of society in that city. They had arranged to give their friends a great treat on Thanksgiving Day by appearing at the Academy of Music, afternoon and evening, in "Charley's Aunt." They secured a typewritten copy of the farce from one of the many play-pirating firms of Chicago, and sold hundreds of tickets for the performances, which were looked forward to by the Akron public with a great deal of interest.

While these preliminaries were being made, however, Charles Frohman was notified by a detective agency which is constantly looking out for unauthorized productions of plays which he controls, of the intended performances of the Players' Club. He at once sent Mr. Hayman to Akron to stop the performances. Mr. Hayman appealed at once to the courts, and on Thanksgiving morning he secured a permanent injunction forbidding the club to present "Charley's Aunt," and the managers of the Academy to allow it to be produced in their house. This was an unpleasant surprise for the club and its friends, and the organization offered to give bonds in any amount to indemnify Mr. Frohman for any damages he might prove by the performances. The court, however, refused to accept bond, Mr. Hayman declaring that what Mr. Frohman wanted was not money, but the protection of his rights as the owner of the play. "Charley's Aunt" is therefore still an unknown female to the citizens of Akron, and will remain so until an authorized version is presented there.

IN MEMORY OF ELKS WHO ARE DEAD

Brooklyn Members Conduct an Interesting "Lodge of Sorrow."

The annual memorial services of Brooklyn Lodge No. 22, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, were held in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. Walter A. Cooper, the Exalted Ruler, presided.

The services were begun by an organ voluntary, "Elks Requiem March," by Gen. Horatio C. King. George Werrenrath sang a tenor solo, "Come unto Me," and the Rev. Charles E. Granger offered prayer. Miss Jennie Hall sang "The Holy City," and the Rev. A. C. Dixon of the Hanson Place Baptist Church delivered an address. The Rev. T. J. Whittaker also spoke, and the exercises were closed with an organ solo, Beethoven's "Funeral March," sonata, Opus 26, which was rendered by Gen. Horatio C. King.

The Memorial Committee, in charge of the "Lodge of Sorrow," consisted of Americus Harrison, Gen. Horatio C. King, Charles M. Nevins, William B. Lindsay, and George L. Weed.

NUGGETS.

—A clerical critic of newspapers complains that "it is business for a paper to publish a six-column account of a $10,000 embezzlement, and only six lines to a gift of charity." But may it not be that the papers remember that "charity vaunteth not itself," and so respect its scruples?—Indianapolis Journal.

—Harry (to be)—By reading statistics I have become convinced that two people can live as cheaply as one.

Jack (having been)—No doubt; but after making a few statistics you'll change your mind.—Puck.

—"What would you call my new apartment house?" asked Bilder of a friend, and the other, gazing thoughtfully at an ugly pile of bricks and mortar, said: "I should call it a flat failure."—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

—"Ez soon," said Uncle Eben, "ez er man begins ter t'ink de worl' kain't git erlong widout 'im, he stahts out ter mek it onpossible ter git erlong wid 'im."—Washington Star.

—In view of the fact that the Horse Show has become a greater occasion than Easter for the display of the latest fashions, why not call it frankly, the Clothes-Horse Show?—The Critic.

—It is better for a doctor, in a business point of view, to discover one new disorder than to eradicate a dozen diseases.—Boston Transcript.

—There is nothing small about a great man save his rivals.—Galveston News.

Latest Arrivals.

SS Edam, (Dutch) Brunsma, Amsterdam Nov. 17, with mdse. and passengers to Netherlands-American Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M.

SS Finance, Fraham, Colon Nov. 25, with mdse. and passengers to Stamford, Parry, Herron & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:20 P. M.

ECUADOR'S NEW WAR SHIP

The Esmeralda to Leave Chilean Waters This Week.

ALL FORMALITIES COMPLIED WITH

The Chilean Flag May Not Be Lowered Until She Reaches Guayaquil—The Naval Force of Ecuador.

VALPARAISO, Chile, Dec. 2.—The Esmeralda will leave Chilean waters this week, bound direct for Ecuador. The formalities have been fully completed regarding her insurance by the English Lloyds, and the inspection report by an agent of that company who accompanied the Esmeralda on her trial trip has been duly filed with his company. It is not yet determined whether she will leave this port flying the flag of Ecuador, or whether the ceremony of a transfer of flags will be made when she reaches Quayaquil.

It is not possible to obtain here any confirmation of the intimation that Chile, in thus selling one of her war ships, has a sinister purpose in view. It is true that there have been differences between Ecuador and Peru, but only those in the confidence of the Chilean and the Ecuadorian Governments can say definitely that the addition of the Esmeralda to Ecuador's small fleet plays any significant part in the diplomacy of those two countries.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, Dec. 2.—Public sentiment has been greatly interested in the purchase by this Government of a vessel of war from the Government of Chile. The small war ship Cotopaxi, a torpedo boat, and some small river craft constitute the Ecuadorian Navy at the present time.

The possession of the Esmeralda will amply suffice to protect Ecuador against any hostile demonstrations from the direction of the north or from the south, if such are contemplated.

It is known here that the firm of William R. Grace & Co. of New-York not long ago sold to the Peruvian Government the Coya, one of their steam merchant ships, for the purpose of being transformed into a war vessel. In a fight she would be no match for the Esmeralda.

The Ecuadorian Government recently dispatched E. C. Stagg to New-York to purchase munitions of war and a war vessel of some description, if that could be done, or an iron vessel that could speedily be transformed into a fighting ship. He has been recalled, however, and is on his way back to this port.

The lowering of the Chilean flag and the raising of the flag of Ecuador upon the Esmeralda when she arrives may be made the occasion of public festivities, for the event may be regarded as national in its importance.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The reported sale of the war ship Esmeralda to Ecuador by the Chilean Government is confirmed. The purchase price was paid on Friday last to the Chilean Minister here by a representative of the Government of Ecuador. The price is not stated. The negotiations were conducted by the house of Charles R. Flint & Co. of Valparaiso and New-York.

SPECULATIONS ABOUT THE SALE.

The Esmeralda Could Easily Be Transferred from Ecuador to Japan.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The news of the sale of the Chilean cruiser Esmeralda to the Ecuadorian Government has excited a great deal of comment here among foreign representatives, particularly those from South America, and the transaction has also interested the officers of the navy who have known the reputation of the Esmeralda for speed and general efficiency. While the sale to Ecuador is wondered at, considering the fact that Ecuador has long ago ceased to have any concern about its foreign relations, and really has no need of a cruiser, there is some speculation as to why the sale was made to that nation.

The Japanese Minister has nothing to say about the surmise that the Esmeralda is intended for the service of Japan. If she is to go to that Government the fact is not made public by the representatives of Japan in this city. Some of the diplomatic officers have suggested that the neutrality laws would prevent the sale by Ecuador of the vessel, if it was to go to a nation at war with another. While that may be so in law, no one can suggest how Ecuador is to be held to account for the sale to Japan.

With or without a treaty with China, and Ecuador is said to be without a treaty that will stand in the way of the Esmeralda going to Japan, it is asserted that it will be possible for Chile to sell the vessel to individuals in Ecuador, and for those individual purchasers to sell to Japan without incurring the objections urged by international law against the sale of warships by one Government to another to be used against any belligerent with which the seller is on friendly terms. The sale of the Esmeralda may have been made to individuals, and Ecuador may sell her to individuals for such uses as they may find for her. The vessel may fall into the hands of individuals who will turn her over to the Japanese Government, and the difficulty of holding Chile or Ecuador to account under such conditions would be very great.

The only danger to which the Esmeralda seems to be exposed, if she has been bought for the Japanese Government is that of capture by the Chinese while on the way from the port where she was purchased to the port in Japan to which she may be bound. Contrariwise, if she was bought for China, she would be exposed to capture as contraband by the vessels of the Japanese Navy; but there appears to be no serious difficulty about getting the ship to either of the combatants if Ecuador has purchased her from Chile, and is willing to sell her to individuals to do with her whatever they may see fit.

The Chilean and Peruvian Ministers do not know anything about the transfer; at least, they say they do not, and it is considered probable that they have not been informed about a matter in which there may have been a desire to maintain a discreet silence. Ignorance of the facts would be as great a protection to the Governments mentioned as concerned in the transaction as could be well provided. If it had been desired to be very quiet about the matter, the vessel could have been sent to Japan for sale without incurring the remonstrance of any nation, and it might have been purchased from Chile and sent to Japan without first transferring her to Ecuador. The risk would have been run of seizure by the Chinese, but that would be so in any event, and it is a risk considered to be very slight.

The neutrality laws are considered to be very weak to prevent any such transfer by Chile through Ecuador to Japan, and the possibility of preventing or invalidating the sale is considered to be small.

Charles R. Flint spent several hours today with ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster. Mr. Foster is the counsel of the Chinese Legation.

A member of the Diplomatic Corps, who declined to allow his name to be used, suggested that possibly the Esmeralda might be transferred by Ecuador to either the Japanese or the Chinese Government. If any such change in ownership occurred it would, in his opinion, be discovered that the shrewd Japanese were the new owners.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Dec. 2.—Fire this morning did $30,000 damage in J. M. Burns's business block on North Street. The heaviest losers are: Lasch & Sons, men's furnishings; F. W. Pickup & Co., novelty store; Prince & Walker, carpets. The latter firm loses $20,000 worth of goods; fully insured. The loss on the block will be $5,000, insured. Lasch & Sons and F. W. Pickup & Co. are insured.

Omaha, Neb., Dec. 2.—The box factory of Cudahy & Co., packers of South Omaha, was almost destroyed by fire this morning. The loss was $14,000. There are mysterious circumstances which, taken in connection with previous fires, suggest incendiarism.

THANKS FOR POSTMASTER DAYTON

Post Office Clerks Appreciate His Advocacy of the Classification Bill and Work in Their Behalf.

Postmaster Dayton favors the Classification bill. He said so yesterday afternoon at a largely-attended meeting of the Post Office Clerks' Association, held in Webster Hall.

Mr. Dayton said he was glad to be in a position to compliment the features of the bill now before Congress, and was in favor of its passage. He felt confident that Congress would pass the bill early in the session, so the measure might go into effect without any unnecessary delay and be in full force by the beginning of the fiscal year.

The act would be of great benefit to the Post Office Service, Mr. Dayton said, and it would be the means of making sure that each man was justly paid for his work.

Letters of regret at their inability to be present were read from Congressmen Dunphy, Quigg, and Cummings. A resolution was adopted thanking Postmaster Dayton for the great improvement in the condition of the men under him. The sanitary condition of the Post Office Building has been vastly improved under his care and supervision during the last year.

The Postmaster asked the clerks to use their influence in support of the passage of the Classification bill.

A RUSSIAN CHURCH IN ILLINOIS

Only One of Its Kind in the United States, Except the Cathedral at Sitka, Alaska—The Dedication.

STREATOR, Ill., Dec. 2.—The only strictly Russian Church in the United States, except the cathedral at Sitka, Alaska, was dedicated in this city to-day by Bishop Nicolas of the Greek Church in Alaska and the Aleutian Islands.

The ceremonies began yesterday at the residence which has served as the church edifice, with the presentation of bread and salt to the Bishop. Holy water, cut flowers, and the keys of the unique church were also presented to his Excellency, who was assisted by four Russian priests.

The material used in the construction of the church is from the vestibule of the Russian exhibit in the Manufactures' Building at the World's Fair.

There are no seats, and few windows in the edifice. At the formal dedication, which occupied five hours, the congregation stood. There are 200 members.

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND MAKES A DENIAL

Says that He Has Not Made a Loan in the East or Thought of It.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 2.—Archbishop Ireland was interviewed last night relative to the report that his mission to the East was to negotiate a loan for the purpose of raising money to pay the indebtedness of the Archdiocese of St. Paul.

At the time of this interview the Archbishop had not seen the published statement of Chauncey M. Depew of New-York that he and others had arranged a loan for him.

"It is a misunderstanding," said the Archbishop, as he read one of the New-York dispatches. "I did not go East to make a loan, and I made none. I had no thought of such a thing."

As to Bishop McQuaid's attack, the Archbishop said: "Let the country judge; I have nothing to say."

DIXON SAYS PLATT IS HIS FRIEND

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst's Attack, He Declares, Was Unwarranted.

The Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., spoke yesterday, in Association Hall, in defense of Thomas C. Platt.

"Mr. Platt," he said, "is a man of sterling honesty and integrity. He is my friend. Dr. Parkhurst's attack on him was unwarranted and unfair.

"All this attack on Mr. Platt is the work of partisan rivals, and is inspired back of the surface by designing partisans.

"I claim the right of criticising public men on public questions. We look to the Republican Party now to give legislation that will save the city, and I voted for that party because I believe it would give it.

"It is no time, then, for men who believe in reform to make attacks and fling mud upon honored leaders of that party."

THE OBITUARY RECORD.

Andrew J. Clancy.

The Rev. Andrew J. Clancy, rector of St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church, East Twelfth Street, near Fourth Avenue, died yesterday of a complication of diseases. Father Clancy was thirty-seven years old. St. Ann's was his first and only church. He became connected with that church fourteen years ago. He was born in New-York. He had been ailing for a year, and last celebrated mass on Oct. 4.

Alexander G. Harmon.

Alexander G. Harmon, an old-time New-York brewer, died Saturday. Mr. Harmon was the father-in-law of William F. Havemeyer. He was born in 1825. He was the son of Philip H. Harmon, who came here in 1800, and was long known for his famous ales. Alexander G. Harmon retired from the brewing business in 1863.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—B. Johnson Barbour died at his home in Barboursville, Orange County, Va., yesterday morning, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. He was a son of Gov. Barbour of Virginia, who was also Minister to the Court of St. James. He served in the General Assembly of Virginia, and took a deep interest in public affairs, but was more widely known as a brilliant orator and on account of his high literary attainments.

—Gen. Juan N. Mendez, formerly Governor of the State of Pueblo, died in Mexico City Saturday. At the time of his death he held the high office of President of the Supreme Court of Military Justice. Gen. Mendez was born in 1820. He was one of the heroes of the battle of May 5, 1867. During the revolution, in 1878, he was second in command to Gen. Porfirio Diaz.

—L. E. Clark, one of the oldest and most highly respected residents of Plainfield, N. J., died at his home, on Central Avenue, Saturday night. For the past fourteen years Mr. Clark had been Clerk of the Board of Education. From 1874 to 1880 he was City Collector. He was seventy-one years old.

—Col. Benjamin F. Dyer, ex-Warden of the Ohio Penitentiary, a prominent mail contractor, Democratic politician, and trusted lieutenant of ex-Gov. Campbell, died in Georgetown, Ohio, Saturday of malignant cancer.

—Mrs. Philena N. Bodman, aged seventy-seven, widow of Luther Bodman, and mother of the wife of the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst of this city, died yesterday, at Northampton, Mass., of apoplexy.

—Sherwood Dixon, the newly-appointed United States District Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, died yesterday at his residence in Chicago of bronchial consumption.

—Captain Robert Hunter, one of the most prominent Loyal Legion men in the United States, died at his home in Suburbs, Ohio, last night.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Ex-Senator Alvin Saunders of Nebraska is at the Gilsey.

—Senator Cuthbert W. Pound of Lockport, N. Y., is at the Metropole.

—Edward T. Jeffery, President of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company, is at the Windsor.

—Judge William J. Wallace of Syracuse and S. H. Kauffmann of The Washington Star are at the Cambridge.

—Justice Martin L. Stover of the New-York Supreme Court, Francis Hendricks of Syracuse, and John E. Hudson of Boston are at the Fifth Avenue.

Manager Monroe to be Tried.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Dec. 2.—The December term of the Suffolk County Court will open to-morrow. County Judge Smith will preside, and with him will be Justices of the Sessions Griffen and Cooper.

The case of William Harris, complainant, against Robert B. Monroe, a New-York theatrical manager, is among those on the calendar. Harris claims that Monroe stabbed him without provocation in Harris's Hotel, at Sayville, July 14.

MINISTER DENBY IS SAFE

No Danger Feared by the Diplomatic Corps in Pekin.

AN ALARM UTTERLY WITHOUT BASIS

No Military Guard Established Around the United States Legation, Because There Is No Need of One.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—A sensational paragraph was manufactured here a day or two ago about an alleged alarming dispatch from Pekin representing that Minister Denby had telegraphed to Secretary Gresham that he was in great danger, and it has been repeated with great and painful elaboration of circumstances, until there is some likelihood that it may find believers.

The origin of the new alarm, which exists only in this city, is this: Three weeks ago Minister Denby sent to the State Department a dispatch describing the then existing state of things in Pekin. There was then some anxiety among the representatives of all the foreign Governments having Ministers and Consuls there, and, possibly at the suggestion of his associates in the Diplomatic Corps at Pekin, Minister Denby suggested that for prudential reasons it might be well to increase the force on board the Monocacy, and also to furnish the Legation of the United States with a military guard.

This dispatch was duly considered at the State Department, and it was responded to. For some reasons it was deemed not advisable to establish a military guard about the legation of the United States. There did not appear to be that danger which was reported to Minister Denby, and the failure to hear further from him on the subject indicated that that judgment of the situation was correct. The suggestion that the force on the Monocacy be increased was favorably considered.

The laborious fabrications about the dangers and difficulties of marching a marine guard across the country between Tien-Tsin and Pekin are contrived, apparently, to bolster up the revival of the Denby dispatch of three weeks ago. That dispatch did not, it should be remembered, ask directly for additional protection for the legation. It only suggested that prudence might call for the establishment of a larger guard at the capital for the Minister. Prudence also suggested that the exhibition of a guard of fifty men might be a greater cause of irritation than a repression of turbulent tendencies.

If there were really need of greater protection in Pekin to the foreign Ministers—and if there were it would be needed for all alike—the Chinese Government would promptly join in asking that the military force be exhibited, for a condition that would threaten the foreign Ministers and Consuls would be menacing to the existing Government. Against an uprising against the Government a guard of 50 or 100, or even 500, marines would be powerless.

Since the dispatch of three weeks ago not a word has been received from Minister Denby asking for troops, and it is assumed that the anxiety that then existed has ceased.

Secretary Herbert this morning received a cablegram from Admiral Carpenter, dated Nagasaki, stating that he had sailed from that port with his flagship, the Baltimore, for Taku, via Chee-Foo. The distance is about 700 miles.

JAPAN MUST ACT QUICKLY.

Rapid Work Must Be Done if Pekin Is to Fall This Year.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The Times's correspondent in Che-Foo telegraphs:

"All traffic to the northward will cease in ten days, and the Japanese will have to be quick if they intend to attack Pekin in 1894. It is reported that the next attack will be made upon Wei-Hai-Wei, but Gen. Chang, a brave and competent officer, commands the defense of this stronghold, and he is assisted by several foreigners.

"A Chinese refugee from Port Arthur says that six Generals had equal commands in the defense and all fought bravely, but the plans lacked combination, hence the defeat. Two Generals escaped, one to Chee-Foo, where he is in hiding, and the other to Tien-Tsin. It is likely that they will be beheaded.

"Part of the Japanese fleet was lately at Wei-Hai-Wei, but has since departed. The Chinese fear that, if peace be concluded now, the disbanded troops will plunder the whole country within their reach.

"The last reliable report is that Japan informed the United States Minister that she was willing to negotiate if China would sue for peace. China has done this; therefore an armistice is probable."

The Times hears from Kobe: "The Government has published a statement that Commissioner Detring was not properly accredited by China to negotiate for peace, and that China must accredit a high official with complete powers."

GREAT BRITAIN WARNED TURKEY

The Berlin Treaty Violated by the Massacre of the Armenians.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The Daily News correspondent in Constantinople confirms the report that Great Britain warned Turkey against violating the Berlin treaty by permitting the slaughter of Armenians. He says:

"Lord Kimberley energetically insisted that the Porte must govern Armenia better. The British Consul in Erzeroum, Mr. Graves, has been instructed to watch the Commission of Inquiry."

VIENNA, Dec. 2.—The Armenian committee in Athens has petitioned the Ministers of the powers signing the Berlin treaty. After reviewing the massacres in Armenia and describing the misery of the Armenian Christians, they implore that article 61 of the treaty be enforced. This is the article guaranteeing the security of the Armenians.

JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE'S WILL.

All His Literary Papers, with the Carlyle Documents, to be Destroyed.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The will of James Anthony Froude orders that all his literary papers be destroyed, including the unprinted documents concerning the Carlyles which Thomas Carlyle bequeathed to him.

Made War Only on Women.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The police have learned that a week ago a man, evidently insane, appeared in woman's attire in the streets of Kensington and tried to stab several women. He slashed two respectable women slightly, and killed the disreputable woman whose body was found on Holland Villas Road on the morning of Nov. 26. He has not been captured.

A Forcite Factory Blown Up.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 2.—The Caulille forcite factory in Beverloo was blown to pieces to-day. Three persons were killed, and twenty others were wounded. The cause of the explosion has not been ascertained.

Herr Von Volmer Ill.

BERLIN, Dec. 2.—Herr Von Volmar, leader of the South German Social-Democrats, has fallen ill suddenly in Munich.

The Czar's Royal Guests Depart.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 2.—The Prince of Wales, Duke of York, and King of Denmark left St. Petersburg to-day. The Czar and Czarina, who went with them to the railroad station, were cheered loudly. The Czar and the Prince of Wales embraced each other when they said good-bye.

Father and Son Resign.

VIENNA, Dec. 2.—It is stated in Warsaw and Cracow that Gen. Gourko, Military Governor of Warsaw, and his son have tendered their resignations because Czar Nihcolas received with unexpected kindness a deputation of Warsaw citizens whom the Gourkos had snubbed.

A South American Plenary Council.

ROME, Dec. 2.—It is stated that a commission of prelates at the Vatican is arranging to summon a plenary council of South American Bishops. In case the council be called, Mgr. Cavicchioni will preside, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Sottovia, rector of the South American College.

The Bomb Again in Italy.

ROME, Dec. 2.—A bomb was exploded today on the windowsill of Engineer Klein's house in Colle di Val d'Elsa, province of Sienna. Several persons were injured slightly, and much damage was done to the house.

DR. FLOWER IN CUSTODY AGAIN

He Will Be Taken to Wisconsin to Answer to a Charge of Swindling a Resident of that State.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—Detectives arrived in this city late last night, having in custody of Dr. R. C. Flower, who was arrested in Galveston, Texas, on the charge of swindling N. C. Foster, a Wisconsin lumberman, out of $50,000. Flower escaped from officers in Terre Haute, Ind., last October, and has just been caught again.

Flower had his headquarters in Boston, from which he sent out advertising letters, calling his place the Flower Medical Institute. Ten or twelve years ago he was a preacher in Ohio for the Disciples, an extremely liberal sect. He soon became a spiritualist and was next heard of in Boston.

It is said that in his Boston residence he had many secret entrances and exits, the better to elude his victims who should try to see him. It is alleged that he obtained $400,000 from the Reed estate in Boston to carry on his schemes. His latest swindle, with Foster as a victim, was in a New-Mexico land and water scheme at Deming.

ALMOST A FIGHT AMONG UNION TAILORS

Fifth Avenue Journeymen Form a New Organization.

There was an exciting time, which, at one moment looked as if it would become a free fight, at a meeting of what is popularly known as the "Fifth Avenue Journeymen Tailors," in the Murray Hill Lyceum, yesterday afternoon.

The journeymen working in twenty-seven shops, and representing over 700 working tailors, announced, about a month ago, their intention of withdrawing from the central body of the Journeymen's Tailors Union No. 1. They objected to the way the organization was conducted.

The meeting yesterday afternoon opened meekly enough, with John Jones in the chair. The Secretary was James Johnson. Frederick Croker was Sergeant at Arms by courtesy, and had plenty of work to keep him busy.

The meeting was called for the purpose of organizing a new union, to be known as the Journeymen Tailors' Protective Union of New-York City and Vicinity.

There was a general discussion upon the desirability of forming a new union. Finally there was a call for the previous question.

In a moment Thomas Gunning of the central body was on his feet, demanding to be heard, although he had already made about a dozen speeches. He was called to order again and again amid cries of "Gag law!" and "Free speech!"

Chairman Jones attempted to put the question on the passage of Article I., and although there were but three affirmative votes, owing to the uproar, announced, it was carried.

At least fifty angry men rushed up and down the aisles, jumped on the seats, swung their arms wildly about, and shouted.

The excited men gathered in little groups, shaking their fists in each other's faces, and calling each other names. The Chair lost all control of the meeting, and for some moment it looked as if the police would have to be called in.

A semblance of order was restored by some one suggesting that a committee be appointed to meet a like committee from the central organization to see if it would not be possible to patch up their differences. This was not well received, and the Chairman again put the motion upon the passage of Article I., which he declared adopted.

There was a large and animated meeting of the members of the lately-disrupted Journeymen Tailors' Union held last night at 231 East Thirty-third Street.

The original intention was to organize a new association, but the action of the Fifth Avenue Journeymen Tailors' Protective Society blocked such a move. The meeting decided that there was not room for more than one organization.

A committee was appointed to confer with the other unions.

The Lesson of the Relief Fund.

In the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, the Rev. William Wilkinson, who has been one of the most active workers for the relief of the victims of the Minnesota fires, yesterday recounted to his congregation the story of that great disaster.

In telling of the work of relief, he said, it requires a Christian, moral, and energetic civilization to accomplish all that had been done. Its lesson, he said, is that men of all Churches, creeds, and faiths, and men of none, vied, one with another, to see who could do the most good.

A Brutal Son Takes Poison.

Charles Ray, twenty-seven years old, of 510 Fifth Street, tried to end his life last night by drinking a mixture of paris green. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital in a serious condition.

Ray is a kalsominer and decorator, and a hard drinker. He quarreled with his mother last night and then drank the poison.

He was taken to the Fifth Street Station, where he continued to abuse his mother, telling her she would suffer when he got well.

Storms Met Death by Violence.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J., Dec. 2.—The Coroner's jury impaneled to investigate the death of Jerry Storms concluded its session last night, and rendered a verdict that Jeremiah Storms came to his death on Prospect Street, Ridgewood, N. J., on the 26th of November, by the criminal violence of some person unknown, while driving along the street. Frank Storms, son of the murdered man, was present, and announced his intention to appear before the next Bergen County Grand Jury.

Lecture by Gen. Morgan.

A very large audience was present in Association Hall last night to hear a lecture by Gen. Morgan, late Indian Commissioner. He spoke on "The Use of Public Money for Indian Mission Schools." He said he was antagonistic to no sect, but opposed the use of public moneys for the purpose mentioned, because it was contrary to the principle of the Constitution and because it was contrary to the principle of the separation of Church and State.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

1:05 P. M.—39 Fifth Avenue, William Starr Miller; no damage.

1:50 P. M.—29 Orchard Street, William Hassecuff; damage, $200.

4:11 P. M.—204 West Fifteenth Street, William Seidman; damage, $200.

6:55 P. M.—55 Hester Street, no tenant; damage, $10.

7:50 P. M.—One Huudred and Sixty-seventh Street and Amsterdam Avenue, Robert Schimpo; trifling damage.

8:45 P. M.—52 Rutgers Street, William Lyons; trifling damage.

9:30 P. M.—241 Elizabeth Street; no damage.

Latest Arrivals.

SS Edam, (Dutch,) Brunsma, Amsterdam Nov. 17, with mdse and passengers to Netherland-American Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M.

SS Finance, Fraham, Colon Nov. 25, with mdse and passengers to Stamford, Parry & Herron. Arrived at the Bar at 10:20 P. M.

FISH COMMISSION'S WORK

Much Accomplished in the Year Ending with September.

A GREAT OUTPUT OF FOOD FISH

Distribution Exceeded by 80 Per Cent. That of the Previous Year —Operations of the Hatcheries.

ALBANY, Dec. 2.—The State Commissioners of Fisheries have completed their annual report for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30.

They state that the output of fish during the year exceeded by 80 per cent. the output of the preceding year, and the total number of fish fry distributed during the year reached the enormous number of 136,000,000, as follows: Brook trout, 2,082,500; drawn out, 846,000; California trout, 565,000; lake trout, 5,415,000; whitefish, 18,112,000; ciscoes, 12,012,000; muskallonge, 2,790,000; Adirondack frost fish, 9,015,000; pike perch, 20,230,000; shad, 7,249,000; salmon, 58,330; smelt, 22,603,000; tomcods, 33,670,000; lobsters, 445,455; bullheads, 1,200; black bass, 26,340; yellow perch, 1,300; carp, 1,777; yearling salmon, 260; land-locked salmon, 33,700.

This great result has been reached without the expenditure of any more money or the employment of additional men. Fry were hatched at a cost to the State of 30-100 of a mill each. This was much lower than the average cost per year since the organization of the commission.

A large part of all the fish hatched in the last year were food fishes. This was in response to the almost unanimous desire of the people of the State. The propagation of the game fishes, so-called, brook, brown, and California trout, salmon, and black bass, was about as usual for the last three or four years, amounting to about 6,000,000, the large increase being in the number of food fish hatched, the total number of food fish reaching 130,000,000.

The work of hatching lobsters at Cold Spring Harbor was more successful than last year, although the scarcity of eggs prevented the Superintendent of that hatchery from hatching as many as he anticipated. The Commissioners believe this to be very important work, as the lobster, the most popular of crustacea, is becoming scarcer every year. The work of hatching lobsters the last season has been attended with more success than in any previous year, nearly 500 young lobsters having been planted in the waters of Long Island Sound.

The consumption of the lobster having become so general throughout the country, and the waters having been so greatly overfished for them, the Commissioners believe that unless means are taken through artificial propagation and proper legislation to protect them, they will be shortly classed with terrapin and canvasback duck, as a luxury that none but the rich may enjoy.

The shad work shows a gratifying increase over the preceding year. It was done upon entirely different lines than ever before. The work done in the Hudson River for the last five years was very unsatisfactory, and it was determined this year to arrange with the United States Fish Commission to obtain eggs and fry from the Susquehanna River. The Commissioners obtained from the United States Fish Commission, and planted in the Hudson River, 7,100,000 shad fry at an expense not exceeding the average cost for the last four years of planting 2,500,000 of fry from eggs secured from the Hudson River.

The effect upon the supply of shad by the unnecessary pollution of waters in the Hudson River with deleterious substance has heretofore been noticed. The Commissioners this season sent a circular to all shad fishermen whose names they could secure between Sandy Hook and Albany with the object of obtaining all information possible affecting these valuable food fish. Among the questions asked of each shad fisherman by the circular letter was as to what steps should be taken to increase the supply of shad in the Hudson River.

To this letter 1,178 answers were received, and of this number thirty-five replied to the question mentioned by stating that it was their opinion that the decrease in the supply of shad was caused by deleterious substances in the water. A number of people have reported to the Commissioners in the last season that they have detected an unpleasant flavor to the North River shad, and they believe this resulted from the presence of impure matter in the water from which they were taken.

The Commissioners say that to keep up the supply of shad with the growing demand vigorous and protective legislation is needed.

Speaking of salmon the Commissioners say:

"The efforts of the Commissioners to stock the Hudson River with salmon cannot be entirely successful until there is a thorough system of successful fishways affording access to the headwaters of the river. The supply of salmon cannot be kept up entirely by artificial propagation, and there must be some way for them to reach the headwaters of the river, where they can spawn naturally, before the Hudson can be fully stocked."

The work of hatching smelts and tomcods was specially successful the last season. Many millions of fish were deposited in the waters of the State, and will prove a much desired addition to the food supply of the people of the lower part of the State.

The principal fresh-water work of the commission, as in previous years, was done at the Caledonia hatchery, the total distribution from this point, and from the hatcheries under its control, being 57,000,000.

The Commissioners were very careful in their distribution of brown trout, and arranged so that they might only be placed in large streams, and, to avoid planting them in what might be more strictly called brook-trout streams. The rapidity with which the brown trout grow makes them dangerous enemies of the brook trout in streams where there is not an abundance of other food.

Attempts have been made for the last three years to secure the eggs of striped bass and weakfish that they might be hatched and planted in the waters of the State. As these are both migratory fish, this work would have been an experiment only, and as efforts made to secure the eggs of these two valuable fish have fully demonstrated that it could be done only at a large expense, it becomes a question if the Commissioners would be justified in spending so much money for this purpose.

Especially is this true as long as the destructive and indiscriminate use of nets is allowed. These nets have meshes that take and destroy these fish before they are large enough to reproduce or even fit for table use.

The report of the Caledonia Station shows that the Commissioners have not neglected the distribution of game fish, and although they have given more energy and attention this year than ever before to the hatching of food fishes, their hatching of trout was only limited by the supply of eggs obtainable, and not by neglect, although the amount distributed was slightly less than last year.

The Commissioners asked A. R. Fuller and D. W. Riddle to give their experience in endeavoring to rid Mereham Lake and Saranac Lake of pickerel. Mr. Fuller states that they can be kept down so as to be made comparatively harmless if not entirely destroyed. The investigations also show that pickerel are not as destructive to trout as many have believed.

The Commissioners have thoroughly stocked Lake Clear with land-locked salmon, and it is known from the catches that have been made that these fish have thrived.

At the Sacandaga Hatchery the production of fry was very unsatisfactory, and the Commissioners at one time seriously considered the advisability of abandoning this station. They, however, have decided to continue its maintenance and make every practicable endeavor to secure eggs enough at this hatchery to stock the streams in this vicinity.

The distribution of black bass, the Commissioners regret to say, was not properly made, and a number of applicants were disappointed. There was a sufficient number of fish taken to supply all the applications granted, but the employes of the commission in immediate charge of the work, believing at one time that they would have large quantities of fish, so largely increased the grants made by the commission that as a result other applicants were compelled to lose the fish promised them in consequence of the ultimate failure of the supply.

The Commissioners are making every effort to obtain a large supply of whitefish eggs and lake trout the coming season. Instead of sending detached parties, independent of each other, from all the hatcheries, an attempt will be made to send one large party, thoroughly organized, with a competent man in charge, to obtain the eggs necessary for all the stations. Efforts will also be made to obtain as many eggs as possible from the United States Fish Commission.

It is believed that millions of fry have been wasted by being improperly distributed, and arrangements have been made to prevent such waste in the future.

The Commissioners believe that before any more fish hatcheries are built, steps should be taken to investigate the whole subject carefully in order that their success would not be in doubt. The Commissioners are opposed at this time to the establishment of any more hatcheries. They already have all that they can possibly use to advantage.

REBUKED BY ONE OF ITS MEMBERS

The Results of Dishonesty Pointed Out to the Associated Press.

From The New-York Sun of Yesterday.

The Sandusky Register is an Associated Press paper, and its editor, Mr. I. F. Mack, was for years the President of the Western Associated Press. There is no one whose name in journalism stands higher than Mr. Mack's does when it is a question of integrity backed by a fair spirit and manly independence. We find the following article in his paper of the 29th ult.:

On the 26th inst. the Southern Associated Press dissolved all connection with the Associated Press and joined forces with the United Press. The following formal notice was sent to the President of the Associated Press:

New-York, Nov. 26, 1894.

To Victor F. Lawson, President of the Associated Press of Illinois:

Dear Sir: The Associated Press of Illinois having deliberately violated its contract with the Southern Associated Press, this is to give you official notice that from this date we will hold no relations of any kind whatsoever with your organization. Yours respectfully,

J. H. ESTILL,
Vice President Southern Associated Press.

This action brings into alliance with the United Press all the leading daily papers of the South, deprives the Associated Press of a considerable revenue, and compels it to put agents in the Southern States to collect the news. It is a severe blow to the Associated Press, but most richly deserved.

Some three years ago the General Manager of the Associated Press, acting also as the confidential agent of the Southern Associated Press, arranged a contract between the United Press, the Southern Associated Press, and the Associated Press of Illinois, by the terms of which there should be an interchange of news between the United Press and the Associated Press on the one side and the Southern Associated Press on the other, and by which the Southern Associated Press was to pay $20,000 per annum, one-half of it to go to the United Press and the other half to the Associated Press, all news to be exchanged. It was recognized in this contract that the Southern Associated Press was to be left in control of the newspapers within its territory, to wit, south of the Potomac and east of the Mississippi River, not including Nashville and Memphis nor papers in Kentucky.

This arrangement was entirely satisfactory at the time to all parties. The money was paid regularly by the Southern Associated Press to the Treasurer of the Western association for the joint account of the United Press and the Associated Press. The Associated Press paid one-half of the amount from time to time to the United Press, and there was no dispute as to the agreement. For some mysterious reason never satisfactorily explained to the members of the Associated Press the payment of one-half of this amount to the United Press was suddenly stopped a few months ago, and the United Press has been compelled to bring suit against the Associated Press for its share of the money. This was one violation of the contract. Meantime, William Henry Smith having retired from the management, the new managers thought it would be cunning to slip into the territory of the Southern Associated Press, its ally, and steal some of its papers. It proceeded to seduce from allegiance to the Southern Associated Press the papers of New-Orleans.

It was this breach of good faith on the part of the Associated Press which has finally led to the disruption mentioned above and the abandonment of all relations with the Associated Press of Illinois by the Southern association. The result of this will be not only a loss of money and a loss of news to the Associated Press of Illinois, but it means additional expense to the members of the Associated Press. It never pays to violate a contract. It never pays to commit a breach of faith. It never pays to play an underhand game with a friend, and the Southern Associated Press was the friend of the Associated Press of Illinois. These are simple lessons in moral philosophy which ought to be impressed upon the managers of the Associated Press of Illinois by the members of that association.

A Change for the Better.

LEBANON, Penn., Dec. 2.—The Report of this city has completed arrangements by which it will hereafter daily publish a full news service furnished exclusively by the United Press. The Report has been a client of the Western Associated Press.

THE UNITED PRESS'S NEW ALLY

From The Sioux City Tribune, Nov. 28.

When all the important Southern newspapers left the so-called Associated Press on the 26th inst., and when the South, with its great news field, became again an exclusive client of the United Press, covering the Southern country for the United Press and receiving the universal service of the United Press, it marked a new era in the struggle of the press associations. The Associated Press has been doing considerable boasting recently, but boasting will not make up for the loss of one-third of the United States, not in a thousand years.

From The Duluth Commonwealth, Nov. 30.

The supremacy of the United Press is made complete by the ratified treaty with the Southern Associated Press. It was a piece of The Commonwealth's good fortune to get the United Press franchise when it was esteemed a rather cheap thing by the overconfident members of the Associated Press. Now the United Press is the only news service on earth, and the members of the Associated will be lucky if their combination does not crumble all to pieces, as it has begun to do by the Southern defection of forty strong papers.

From The St. Louis Tribune, (German,) Dec. 1.

In consequence of this combination the news service of the United Press, which already had gained a decided ascendency over its rival, the so-called Associated Press, will acquire a new and highly important enlargement and perfection by the improvement of reports from the Southern States. The Tribune congratulates itself upon being a client of the United Press.

From The St. Louis Star Sayings, Dec. 1.

The announcement of the important addition to the news service of the United Press is not only a cause for personal pride, but our readers will appreciate the importance of the matter when they recall that The Star Sayings is a member of and receives its main domestic and foreign news from the United Press.

The officers of the latter association are entitled to unstinted praise for the excellent news service which they have supplied to their members during the last two years.

That this service has been of such a character, in quality and quantity, as to induce the Southern Associated Press to abandon its relations with the so-called Associated Press and affiliate with the United Press is now a matter of record, and adds another triumph to the wisdom, sagacity, and executive ability of Walter P. Phillips, General Manager of the United Press.

From The Denver Evening Post, Dec. 1.

The telegraphic report we print of the meeting of the Southern Associated Press cannot fail to interest, for it gives a practical idea of the importance of that organization, the greatest news-gathering association in the world, of which The Evening Post is now a full member. The statements carry their own comment, and indicate the tottering condition of the Western Associated Press.

A Jersey City Trolley Victim.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 2.—A man supposed to be James T. McIntyre of 2,713 William Street, Philadelphia, was fatally injured by a trolley car at Greene and Oswego Streets this evening. He was taken to the City Hospital. John Schmidt, the motorman, is in prison.

DAY OF FOG, RAIN, AND GLOOM

HOME WAS WHERE MOST FOLKS STAID YESTERDAY.

Traveling Was Very Bad and Altogether Sunday Was a Most Disagreeable Day—Fair To-day.

"Slippers" was the suggestion that accompanied the weather indications yesterday morning, and those who had good sense and were not compelled to leave home adopted it.

For those who were compelled to brave the elements it was an abominable Sunday, a day of gloom and utter discomfort. The storm, which when New-Yorkers went to bed on Saturday night appeared to have passed away, rallied from the northwest and beleaguered the city.

The weather was a combination of London fog, Scotch mist, and low temperature, which found one out through the thickest of garments

INOCULATED THE TROUPE

Members of the "Gaiety Girl" Company Submit to Vaccination.

THE LEADING MAN HAS SMALLPOX

The Girls Didn't Mind the Operation Much and Are Now in Boston—Monkhouse Detained in a Hospital.

Thirty Gaiety girls and ten Gaiety men, all members of the "Gaiety Girl" Company, were vaccinated yesterday by city physicians. Then, with other members of the company, who didn't have to submit to the needle, either because they had been vaccinated recently or had had the smallpox, they went to their homes, packed their trunks, and left at 4 o'clock for Boston, with a clean bill of health.

One member of the company remained behind, however. The cause of his remaining and the cause of the wholesale vaccination were one and the same. He has a mild attack of the smallpox.

He is Harry Monkhouse, the leading comedian of the company. He was in the Reception Hospital, at the foot of East Sixteenth Street, yesterday. He will be on North Brother Island this morning. Probably he will be able to join the company in ten days or a couple of weeks.

How he got the disease is a mystery. Health Board Inspectors were trying to solve it yesterday, and will keep on trying until they do.

It wasn't known to anybody what his complaint was until Saturday. Very few of the members of the company knew it until they were about to be vaccinated yesterday morning. Then they said they were sorry for him, and held out their bared arms.

The company got through at Daly's, after a prosperous run, Saturday night a week ago, and opened at the Harlem Opera House the Monday night following. Monkhouse played the part of Dr. Montague Brierly, as usual, but complained to Manager Malone that he didn't feel well—was sick at his stomach, and had a headache.

"Well," said Manager Malone, "go home and lay up for a day or two, so as to get fit for the Boston engagement."

Monkhouse went to 131 West Forty-ninth Street, where he was living with friends. The next day he was no better, and Tuesday night Dedham Bantock, his understudy, played his part. He played it for the rest of the week, too, for Monkhouse did not improve.

The physician who was attending him saw signs of variolold on Saturday, and he summoned Chief of the Bureau of Contagious Diseases, Dr. Doty, who ordered the patient to the Reception Hospital.

Then Dr. Doty conferred with Managers Malone of the company and Rosenberg of the Opera House. He told them it would be necessary to vaccinate every Gaiety girl and man, and every employe of the Opera House.

Both managers assented readily, and said that everything possible should be done. It meant a deal to them.

Manager Malone, at the end of the performance on Saturday night, put up a "call." It was to the effect that every member of the "Gaiety Girl" company should be at 1,225 Broadway, the house adjoining Daly's Theatre on the up-town side, and used by it, at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. The notice didn't say for what, and the girls assumed it was for a rehearsal.

"What?" they asked. "Rehearsal tomorrow, and go to Boston at 4 in the afternoon? Rehearsal on Sunday?"

But they were all there on time, and Manager Malone explained to them the emergency that had arisen. They must be vaccinated.

"Will it hurt much?" asked a number, in chorus.

"Certainly not," answered Dr. Harmon A. Vedder and Dr. Gessner Harrison of the Health Board. "You'll like it."

The doctors got out their vaccine points. They vaccinated the men first. Then Manager Malone whispered to Miss Maud Hobson, who is of robust build and philosophical.

"You go first," he said; "that'll brace up the rest of 'em."

She removed her wraps and waist, and held out her bare right arm to one of the doctors, never flinching when the point pierced the flesh.

Cissy Fitzgerald, Decima Moore, Blanche Massey, and others followed quickly, the operation lasting only the fraction of a minute. Some of them squeaked "Ow!" when the point went in, but all seemed to regard the whole transaction as a joke, and there was a good deal of laughter throughout.

All of the members' names and addresses were taken by Manager Malone as they marched bravely up to the sacrifice. This information was for the Health Department, and will be used in the effort to trace the disease. All were pronounced to be in good physical condition, and the doctors agreed that there was no reason in the world why they should not go to Boston in the afternoon.

Another reason for this confidence was that spots did not appear on Monkhouse until Saturday, and none of the company saw him after the Monday night before, making the chance of infection very small.

Dr. Doty was not present at the operation. When seen yesterday, he said he was positive that there was no necessity of detaining the company. He would send Monkhouse to North Brother Island in the morning.

"It's pretty tough on him," said the doctor, "as he will lose some valuable time. But he took it easily, and said he supposed he'd have to stand it."

In the character of Dr. Montague Brierly, in the "Gaiety Girl," Monkhouse "guyed" physicians.

He alluded to that when I saw him," said Dr. Doty, "and said: 'You doctors can get even with me now.'"

Dr. Doty thinks there is some connection between Monkhouse's ailment and the outbreak of smallpox some few weeks ago, in the vicinity of West Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Streets, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues. He had heard something about the boy who served as Monkhouse's valet living over there somewhere. He sent men out to make a thorough investigation.

"Monkhouse's case is a very mild one," he said, "but we are taking all the precautions that a serious outbreak would involve."

All of Monkhouse's effects and the rooms he occupied, on West Forty-ninth Street, have been fumigated. The Harlem Opera House employes will be vaccinated to-day.

Manager Malone was greatly relieved at being able to get away, even though the probability is that he will have to deal with young women whose tempers will be affected somewhat by pains in their arms—that is, if it "takes."

"But they're a plucky lot," he said.

"Were you vaccinated?" he was asked.

"No," he replied, smiling. "There was no need. I've had smallpox twice."

All the Gaiety girls, of course, are English girls, and Monkhouse, the leading man, is a favorite comedian in England. His real name is John A. McKie, and he was born in 1854, in Newcastle-on-Tyne.

ONE OF DR. HOLMES'S HYMNS

The Suggested Slight Change Which He Did Not Approve.

From The Boston Commonwealth.

The Rev. Charles Voysey, the Theistic preacher of London, has preached a sermon upon Dr. Holmes's hymn,

O Love Divine that stooped to share.

Mr. Voysey says he called Dr. Holmes's attention to the fact that the use of a past verb implied that the present could not be used, and that it would be better to have the hymn say,

O Love Divine that stoops to share.

It is evident that Dr. Holmes answered him courteously. He said that the hymn was put into the mouth of a young girl who would have been more apt to say "stooped" than "stoops." He gave in this an instance of the care with which he always wrote every word. As the precise purpose of the hymn is to show that God's care of the world now is the same with which He cared for it 1890 years ago, the hymn, to most persons, would seem to lose by the change which Mr. Voysey recommended, and which he has made in the Theistic Hymns used in his chapel. The last verse of the hymn says definitely:

On Thee we fling our burdening woe,
O Love Divine, forever dear,
Content to suffer while we know,
Living and dying, Thou art near.

Mr. Voysey does not seem to know that Dr. Martineau has changed the hymn as early as 1874. The hymn was originally written in 1859. Dr. Martineau, with an interesting disregard of euphony, in a loyal adherence to the traditions of English grammar, reads:

O Love Divine, that stoopst to share.

THE Y. M. C. A. IN THE CITY OF MEXICO

President Diaz Awards It Recognition by Attending an Exhibition.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 2.—An athletic exhibition was given by the Young Men's Christian Association last night. President Diaz and Secretary of the Interior Romero Rubio were present.

They were received, with other distinguished guests, by the American and British Ministers. They were well pleased with the exhibition, and applauded frequently.

This is the first notable recognition given by Government officials to any missionary work of this kind in Mexico.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

P. M.
Sun rises...7:06 | Sun sets...4:33 | Moon sets...10:14

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER. A. M.	P. M.	LOW WATER. A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	11:05	11:44	4:46	5:31
Governors Island	11:30	11:48	5:25	6:15
Hell Gate	1:23	1:41	6:52	7:43

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) DEC. 3.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Manauense, Barbados	2:30 P. M.	.....
Yemassee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, DEC. 4.

Alvena, Kingston	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Lahn, Bremen	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 5.

Antilla, Nassau	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Berlin, Southampton	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Caracas, La Guayra	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Majestic, Liverpool	7:00 A. M.	10:30 A. M.
Saratoga, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Westernland, Antwerp	8:30 A. M.	10:30 A. M.

THURSDAY, DEC. 6.

Cienfuegos, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Edam, Rotterdam	11:00 A. M.	.....
Norwegian, Glasgow	.....	.....

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) Dec. 3.—Bohemia, Hamburg, Nov. 13; Britannia, Gibraltar, Nov. 17; Energie, Gibraltar, Nov. 17; Fuerst Bismarck, Genoa, Nov. 22; Italia, Gibraltar, Nov. 17; Kronprinz F. Wilhelm, Gibraltar, Nov. 21; Manitoba, London, Nov. 22; Muriel, Barbados, Nov. 29; Persia, Hamburg, Nov. 21; Strathleven, Gibraltar, Nov. 18; Victoria, Gibraltar, Nov. 11.

TUESDAY, Dec. 4.—Cevic, Liverpool, Nov. 23; Marengo, Newcastle, Nov. 19; State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Nov. 23.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5.—Amalfi, Hamburg, Nov. 21; Yucatan, Havana, Dec. 1.

THURSDAY, Dec. 6.—Alps, Port au Prince, Dec. 1; Braunschweig, Bremen, Nov. 24; Monomoy, Swansea, Nov. 22.

Arrived—New-York, Sunday, Dec. 2.

SS Weser, (Ger.,) Burrose, Bremen Nov. 17, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS Alert, (Norw.,) Hauge, Cape Haiti Nov. 24, with mdse. and passengers to Jimenis Haustedt & Co.—vessel to W. W. Hurlbut & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS Colorado, (Br.,) Abbott Hull Nov. 17, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 12:40 P. M.

SS Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah Nov. 27, with mdse. and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Walker, Liverpool Nov. 24 and Queenstown 25, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:07 P. M. 1st.

SS Dorian, (Br.,) Bermpohl, Kingston, &c., Nov. 19, with fruit to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M. 1st.

SS Edam, from Amsterdam, passed in at Sandy Hook at 9:13 P. M.

SS Europe, (Br.,) Robinson, London Nov. 18, with mdse. to F. W. J. Hurst. Arrived at the Bar at 7:04 P. M.

SS Polaria, (Ger.,) Woerpel, Hamburg Nov. 8, with mdse. and passengers to R. J. Cortis. Arrived at the Bar at 5 P. M.

SS Greece, (Br.,) Healy, London Nov. 10, with mdse. to F. W. J. Hurst. Anchored outside of the Bar at 6:50 P. M.

SS Bellenden, (Br.,) Frazer, Santos Oct. 30, with mdse. to Busk & Levons. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 P. M. 1st.

SS York, (Br.,) Smith, Philadelphia, in ballast to Peter Wright & Sons.

SS Kansas City, (Br.,) Jones, Bristol, Nov. 9, and Swansea 15, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M. 1st.

SS Venetia, (Ger.,) Von Bassowitz, Stettin &c., Nov. 13, with mdse. and passengers to R. J. Cortis. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A.M.

SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Potjer, Rotterdam Nov. 21, with mdse. and passengers to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS La Bourgogne, (Fr.,) Leboeuf, Havre Nov. 24, with mdse. and passengers to A. Forget. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Guyandotte, Walker, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Roanoke, Boaz, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Frostburg, Mills, Baltimore, for Lynn.

SS Chalmette, Blasland, New-Orleans Nov. 25, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

Bark Eleanor M. Williams, Corbett, Montevideo 50 ds., with hides to order—vessel to James E. Brett & Co.

Brig Curacao, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Olsen, Curacao 16 ds, with mdse. to Foulke & Co.

WIND.—Sandy Hook, 9:30 P. M.—W., moderate breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Cufic, for Liverpool; El Sud, for New-Orleans; Mississippi, for London; City of Columbia, for West Point; La Bretagne, for Havre; Diamant, for Savona, Italy; Furnessia, for Glasgow; Hekla, for Stettin, Copenhagen, &c.

By Cable.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 2.—SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Haines, from Liverpool for New-York, sld. hence to-day.

DOVER, Dec. 2.—SS Zaandam, (Dutch,) Capt. Duit, from Amsterdam for New-York, passed to-day.

HAVRE, Dec. 2.—SS La Touraine, (Fr.,) Capt. Santelli, from New-York Nov. 24, arr. here to-day.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and assist in pantry at meal times. Call Monday, at 310 West 26th St.; ring Thompson's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Or take care of grown child; by a refined young English girl; city reference; personal if required. 110 West 19th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By experienced chambermaid and seamstress; willing to assist with waiting or wait on a lady; reference. 231 West 16th St., third bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid in private family; will assist with other work; good city reference. Call, Monday, at 115 West 53d St.; ring Noble's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable American girl; a competent waitress; or chambermaid alone; in private family; city references. 201 East 74th St., Power's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a German Protestant girl as chambermaid and do plain sewing; best of reference. Call, Monday, Mrs. McInre, 165 East 96th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; best city reference; willing and obliging; would assist with other work. 446 West 49th St., O'Brien's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By experienced French Protestant; would also wait on small private family; well recommended. Can be seen at present employer's residence, 15 East 56th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, with best of reference. Call, Monday, at 155 East 41st St., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl; in private family as first-class chambermaid; thoroughly understands her duties; first-class references. 302 6th Av., third bell.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS—COOK.—By two girls; one as chambermaid and laundress; the other as cook; in private family; best city reference. 237 East 28th St., Collins's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent young girl for chambermaid and waitress; city reference. 324 West 49th St., first flight, back.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady wants situation for admirable chambermaid. Call, only Monday and Tuesday, between 11 and 2, at 19 East 22d St.

CHAMBERWORK and WAITING.—By a young girl. Call, two days, at 408 West 51st St.; ring Hopkins's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; first-class city references. 193 Lexington Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid in a private family; several years' reference from last employer. 244 East 45th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—First-class; by a young girl; best city reference. 31 West 17th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; good reference. 523 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—First-class; best city references. Call, Monday, 10 to 12, at 311 West 53d St.; ring Ryan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and nurse; can do plain sewing; personal reference. 434 2d Av., store.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid; best references. Woods, 733 2d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid; best references. Woods, 733 2d Av.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and MAID.—A lady desires a situation for a girl who has been in her employ nine years, and whom she can highly recommend. Call, Monday, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at 16 East 58th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl; thoroughly competent; assist at other work; or do fine washing; in small private family; wages, $18; four years' best city reference. M. K., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young girl as chambermaid in private boarding house, or will do chamberwork and waiting in private family; has three years' good city reference. Call, Monday, at 459 3d Av.; ring once.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady going to Europe desires to place her chambermaid, who has been in her employ nine years; neat, willing, and a good sewer. Apply at 6 West 51st St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and nurse in small private family; best city reference. Mrs. Kerrigan, 463 Columbus Av., near 82d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By neat young girl; or as parlormaid or assist butler; neat sewer; three years' city reference. 162 East 65th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Where a parlormaid is kept. E. Daly, 135 Madison Av.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By a well-educated young woman (North German) as companion or lady's maid in a fine family; best references. E. B., Box 393 Times, Up Town.

Cooks.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two competent girls, in a private family, one as cook, willing to do coarse washing, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or would be willing to do the entire work; the small family where fine washing is sent out. Address, for two days, M. K., 304½ East 38th St.; ring O'Connor's bell.

COOK.—By first-class English cook; understands all kinds of soups, fish, meat, game, entrées, jellies, desserts, cream, &c., including marketing; excellent references; city or country; with or without kitchenmaid. 129 West 33d St., Room 9.

COOK.—First-class; by young North of Ireland woman; thoroughly understands French and American cooking; first-class pastry and bread maker; first-class city reference; lady can be seen. 909 6th Av., near 53d St., in store.

COOK.—By young Scotchwoman as experienced cook and excellent baker; no objection to plain washing; city or country; best reference from last employer. Call, Monday, 214 West 27th St., first floor, back.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; understands all branches, plain and fancy; good caterer for entertainments; excellent baker; reference. 639 6th Av., third bell.

COOK or HOUSEWORKER.—By a respectable, settled, Frenchwoman to do entire work of flat for one or two gentlemen; best references. O. A., 222 West 35th St.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By a French married couple, no children, in family or club; man as cook, wife as chambermaid and waitress; references. C., Box 895 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; can be highly recommended from her late employer; wages, $40. M. P., Box 344 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young woman; competent cook; private family; no objection to do plain washing; thoroughly understands her business; first-class city references. E. C., Box 322 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By an excellent Swedish professional cook, with very best and highest references; wages, $60 a month. 381 4th Av., second bell, care of Miss Moller.

COOK.—First-class; in small family; all kinds of soups, game, &c.; city or country; highest reference. M. L., Box 106 Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

COOK.—By a young woman; in a private family; good baker; understands cooking and all its branches; good city reference; city or country. Call, two days, at 126 West 19th St., rear.

COOK.—By a young girl as good cook; no objection to assisting in plain washing; two years' city references. Call, Monday, at 116 East 63d St., one flight up; no cards.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a woman by the day; excellent cook and laundress; thoroughly understands housecleaning; best reference. 213 East 36th St., third floor, back.

COOK.—By a neat, competent woman as good cook and laundress, or do housework in a small private family; city reference. 301 West 50th St., top floor.

COOK.—By respectable woman as excellent family cook; good baker; will do plain washing; two years' personal reference. H. S., Box 349 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class cook in small private family; Protestant; four years' reference; wages, $25. Call, between 10 and 12, at present employer's, 797 Madison Av.

COOK and PLAIN LAUNDRESS.—By young girl in private family; four years' personal reference from last place. 321 West 40th St.; ring Duffy's bell.

COOK.—By Protestant as first-class cook; thoroughly competent of taking full charge; best city references. M. H., 144 East 43d St., ground floor, back.

COOK.—By a young Protestant woman as cook; no washing; wages, $20 to $25. Janitor, 440 West 58th St.

COOK.—By a competent woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business; good city reference. A. M., 486 8th Av.

COOK.—By young girl as good cook; four years in last place. 1,009 6th Av., near 57th St.; ring Donohue's bell.

COOK.—By English Protestant girl as cook in private family; good city reference. Call, two days, at 319 Morton St.; ring first bell to the left.

COOK.—By Swedish girl to do cooking and plain washing in small private family. Mrs. Baker, 317 East 29th St., rear.

COOK.—By woman as cook in private family; good reference; city or country; wages, $20 to $25. Miss G. Miller, 460 West 31st St.

COOK.—By an English Protestant as first-class cook in private family; good city reference. M. H., 121 West 19th St., first floor, front.

COOK.—By a first-class English cook; understands pastry and game; wages moderate; best city references. 1,233 3d Av., first floor.

COOK, &c.—By a competent young girl to do plain cooking, washing, and ironing; best city reference. 218 East 53d St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; by day or week; willing to do any kind of work; good reference. Mrs. Crossbe, 209 East 40th St.

COOK.—By a thorough English cook in all its branches; boning, puff pastry, &c.; best reference. E. M., Box 316 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class young German; understands her work thoroughly; best personal references. 212 West 25th St., first floor.

COOK.—By an experienced woman as good cook and baker; willing to do coarse washing; good city reference. U., Box 398 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; can take full charge of kitchen; best of references. 430 4th Av.

COOK.—By a competent young woman in private family; good city reference; wages, $20 to $25. M. C., Box 342 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook with highest personal city references; wages, $35 to $40. Juliette, 218 West 33d St.

COOK.—By a young girl as good cook; four years in last place. 1,009 6th Av., near 57th St.; ring Donohue's bell.

COOK.—By Welsh Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; best references. 303 West 19th St.

COOK.—By excellent good baker; very careful; good references. H. K., care of Mrs. Connor, 330 West 17th St.

COOK.—By a girl; competent cook and laundress; three years' city reference. 2,155 8th Av., near 116th St., Fitzpatrick's bell.

COOK.—By experienced French cook; understands all branches of cooking; best references. M. B., 155 East 52d St.

COOK.—By young woman as cook; good reference. 7 East 39th St.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook; moderate wages; city references. Julia, 162 West 32d St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a smart young woman by the day week, housecleaning or laundry work; capable of doing anything; city reference. Mrs. Hagan, 313 East 24th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent woman to work by the day, week, or month; washing, ironing, cleaning; first-class laundress; good city reference. 155 West 41st St., Miss Allen.

DAY'S WORK.—By first-class laundress to go out three first days in the week, to do any kind of housecleaning; thorough worker; city reference. L. K., Box 347 Times, Up Town.

DAY'S WORK.—A young woman to go out by the day; is good cook and laundress; or any other work; has best city references. 219 East 47th St.; top bell.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable person; day's work at cleaning or plain ironing; best city reference. S. I., Box 403 Times, Up Town.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman to go out washing, ironing, or cleaning; good reference. 357 West 37th St., top floor.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Fourteen years with Lord & Taylor and Ballings, 5th Av.; stylish, perfect-fitting dresses, $10; dresses renovated. Mrs. Ward Salzer, 108 East 27th St., one door east of 4th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker and seamstress by day or take work home; skirts, waists, also remodeling, repairing, alterations; children's dresses. Davis, 460 Columbus Av., store.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic; first-class fitter; accustomed to fine trade, desires more engagements in first-class families; city, country; personal reference. E., 254 8th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class French dressmaker, lately arrived from Europe; by the day or as dressmaker; city or country. Matilde, care of Buteler, 161 West 66th St.

DRESSMAKER.—French; great experience; by day; private families; highly recommended; competent all branches; $2 a day. Mme. Mene, 223 West 37th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Stylish; few more customers by day; $1.75; perfect fitter; Taylor system; city references. Miss Mo., care Mrs. Metzler, 424 7th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By thoroughly-competent dressmaker by the day or would do work at her home. Reasonable, 166 West 74th St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; perfect fitter; to go by the day; $2. Dressmaker, 1,096 3d Av., Times Branch.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent dressmaker wants position in a private family; wages, $25; best city references. L. S., Box 259 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER and SEAMSTRESS.—First-class; uses all machines; more engagements by the day; $1 per day. M. F., 844 3d Av.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; by the day or at home; terms moderate. Adams, 241 West 35th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Would like to go out sewing by the day. J. G., 55 East 122d St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER and LADIES' TAILORESS.—Formerly with Worth and Altman; thorough cutter and fitter; artistic designer; tailor-made costumes, fancy waists, evening, reception gowns, wedding, stage dresses specialty; home or $2.50 per day out. French Dressmaking, 303 East 79th St., basement.

DRESSMAKER.—Hennig artisan; ladies' tailor, dressmaker, and furrier; guarantees first-class work and fitting; fur garments altered to give tailor-made effects; ready-made styles; prices moderate; call and judge. 820 6th Av., between 48th and 47th Sts.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly-competent dressmaker; goes out by day; makes exquisite street and evening gowns; fancy waists; latest full skirts; perfection in designing and remodeling; terms moderate. S. C., Box 311 Times, Up Town.

FRENCH DRESSMAKER, from Felix and Doucet; evening and street dresses; latest style; wants engagement by day in family; $2.50 per day; references. 230 East 40th St.

HIGHLY-COMPETENT PERSON IN CUTTING, fitting, and designing wishes engagements by day or week; expert at children's coats, costumes; illness cause non-engagements; A1 references. Box 506, 101 West 42d St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By an experienced North German, understanding kindergarten system, to grown children; teaches German and music; good reference. Call, Monday and Tuesday, between 10 and 1 o'clock, at 159 West 85th St., present employer's.

GOVERNESS and COMPANION.—By a refined German lady; position at once; reference from present employer. Apply, in person or by letter, to Governess, care of Mrs. Franke, 839 St. Mark's Av., Brooklyn.

GOVERNESS.—English, experienced, desires re-engagement; teaches English, French, German, music, singing, and drawing; highest English and city testimonials. G. H., Box 399 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By highly-educated German lady for either morning or afternoon as governess or companion; highest city references. A. B., 94 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

GOVERNESS.—By a French lady as governess. Reference can be obtained at 83 Irving Place.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a German lady as nursery governess to growing children not under five years; good music teacher and sewer; best reference. F. Q., 404 East 91st St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By an experienced French Protestant nursery governess for growing children, and do plain sewing, with best city reference. M. J., 162 West 32d St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By highly-educated North German Protestant; competent teacher; takes entire charge of children; highest reference. S. M., Box 313 Times, Up Town.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a middle-aged lady as housekeeper in private family; is capable of taking entire charge and responsibility if required, such as looking after servants, marketing, paying bills, &c.; best city references given; no objection to country if short distance from city. Danforth, Box 391 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a competent middle-aged American woman as housekeeper for gentlemen keeping first-class apartments; excellent cook; economical marketing; do up linen and take full charge; satisfactory reference from last employer. M. W., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By an elderly American Protestant as thorough housekeeper; good cook and baker; in country; best reference. Mrs. C., Box 315 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By an active woman as housekeeper in widower's or small private family. Call or address, two days, Mrs. Smith, 314 West 35th St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a young girl to do light housework in a flat. Apply to employer's, 58 East 77th St., from 10 to 12.

HOUSEWORK.—By young American girl as general housework; no washing. Can be seen at present employer's, 314 West 91st St.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable Protestant girl for general housework. 421 West 45th St., Henderson's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By two Canadian girls, lately landed, to do entire work of a house. Mathilde, 222 West 35th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl for general housework; willing and obliging; reference. 444 West 56th St., Sweeney's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By a competent German girl for housework in flat. 52 Greenwich Av., bakery.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By person with experience as kitchenmaid with chef; or first-class cook in private family or clubhouse. E. L., care of Mrs. Schillinger, 204 East 45th St.

KITCHENMAID.—By a competent girl as first kitchenmaid, where chef is kept; best city reference. 644 6th Av., care of Mr. Kohn.

KITCHENMAID.—By young girl as kitchenmaid. Call, Sunday or Monday, Shannon, 189 East 64th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young woman as lady's maid or nurse to grown children; understands making ladies' and children's clothes; cut and fit; hairdressing; excellent packer; five years' city references. Lady's Maid, 65 East 81st St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a thoroughly-competent and experienced North German person; good dressmaker, hairdresser, and packer; accustomed to travel; age 28; three years' excellent reference. Maid, 47 East 34th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German; very competent in all a maid's duties; good seamstress; best city references. M. W., 973 Madison St., Brooklyn.

LADY'S MAID.—By an English girl as lady's maid or chambermaid and seamstress; good knowledge of dressmaking; best city reference. 38 East 26th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German girl as lady's maid, or nurse to grown children; best city reference. Call, two days, at 124 East 11th St., first floor. Hortig.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and taveler; take entire charge of ladies' wardrobe; best city references. V. C., Box 383 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; experienced hairdresser and dressmaker; accustomed to travel; very best city references. Mrs. Brown, 131 West 35th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French lady's maid, speaking English; hairdresser, good seamstress, dressmaker; understands traveling; good references. L., 230 East 40th St.

LADY'S MAID.—French; competent in all her duties; good dressmaker; hair dressing. M. A. P., Box 303 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—Speaks German and French; very good seamstress; first-class reference, Fackler, 225 East 49th St.

MAID or NURSE to INVALID or ELDERLY Lady.—By thoroughly-competent person; best references; would assist with chamberwork or other light duties. M. B., 327 East 38th St.

MAID.—By a French Swiss as maid to grown-up children; do sewing and assist in light work. 387 7th Av., fancy store.

MAID.—By capable young woman as maid to grown children; willing to assist in up-stairs work or sewing. Advertiser, 314 East 38th St.

MAID.—German, with city reference; perfect sewer and packer. 1,085 2d Av., first floor.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of laundry work; city or country; wages not under $20; best of reference from last employer. Mary Woles, 206 East 26th St., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—Respectable Swedish woman as first-class laundress, by day; understands all fine flannels and silk; quick worker; good cleaner; good city reference. Call Monday, or address 756 2d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; thoroughly understands all kinds of laundrywork; lived in best private families; best city references. 802 6th Av., third bell.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class laundress to do ladies', gentlemen's, or family washing by the week, dozen, or month; all fineries done; terms moderate. Mrs. Conklyn, 247 West 68th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent person as excellent laundress in private family; would assist with other work; city or country; best city reference. 14 West 54th St.,

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young woman as first-class laundress by the day; thoroughly competent; best city references. 587 8th Av., Love's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—Very competent young laundress; first-class city reference. S. C., Box 110 Times Agency, 554 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young Swedish girl as first-class laundress; best city references. 426 3d Av., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress, first days of the week; best of city references. Laundress, 614 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable colored woman, ladies' or gentlemen's washing to take home; good reference. B. L. C., 120 West 27th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent girl as laundress in a private family; would assist with chamberwork; city references, M. G., Box 314 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as laundress in a private family; first-class references. 154 West 16th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman, the first three days of the week, as laundress. 105 West 56th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; by day or week; first-class reference. 211 East 28th St., one flight, front.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman as laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork; first-class city reference. 314 East 31st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable girl; will do chamberwork in private family. 535 West 51st St.; ring twice.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Competent to take entire charge from monthly nurse and bring baby up on the bottle; can do plain sewing and take charge of the nursery; city or country; best personal city reference from last place. W. C., 36 Riverside Drive.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a thoroughly-competent Protestant woman as infant's nurse; can take entire charge. The Dakota, 72d St. and 8th Av., Apartment 27, last employer's.

NURSE—CHAMBERMAID.—By two Scotch Protestants; one as competent infant's nurse; and one as first-class chambermaid; would assist in pantry or laundry; best city reference from first-class families. 113 West 62d St., Kluge's bell.

NURSE or GOVERNESS.—By an educated German as nurse or nursery governess; experienced kindergartner; would take the entire charge of children; good sewer; wages, $20 to $30; references. Kindergartner, Box 174 Times.

NURSE or COMPANION.—Instruct children in common branches, painting, sketching; good housekeeper; cutting, fitting; millinery. Crandall, 306 West 135th St.

NURSE TO INFANT.—By a capable young woman; understands bringing up on bottle; or would take care of small children; best reference from last employer. 138 West 33d St., Room 5.

NURSE.—By young Frenchwoman; Protestant; take full charge of infant; good seamstress; good city reference. E. D., 514 6th Av.; ring three times.

NURSE.—By a young woman; competent to take entire care of infant; or as maid to growing children, and to do plain sewing; no objection to country. Call, Monday, D. C., 50 East 62d St.

NURSE.—By a French Protestant girl for growing children; will assit with chamberwork; well recommended. Call at present employer's residence, 15 East 56th St.

NURSE or COMPANION.—By a young woman as nurse and companion to invalid lady; will assist with chamberwork and plain sewing. 208 East 36th St., Duffey's bell.

NURSE.—By an experienced nurse to infant or small children; capable to take entire charge of bottle baby and sewing; city or country; best references. A. L., 382 3d Av.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth, highest personal references. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By a competent young woman as nurse to baby over one year old, or grown children; can do plain sewing. E. K., Box 402 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By an American girl as nurse; willing to assist in sewing or light work; good reference. 850 3d Av., millinery store.

NURSE.—By an American woman as infant's nurse. Call, Monday, from 1 till

NEVER BETTER RACING

Fast Time Made at the International Bicycle Contests.

ZIMMERMAN'S GREAT TEN-MILE RACE

Riversides Rejoice Over Winning the New-York Times Trophy—Foreign Cyclers Pleased with Their Visit

No better indoor bicycle racing was ever seen than at the international tournament at Madison Square Garden last week. Experts all agree to this. Many indoor records fell, and there was very little loafing in the contests. The climax was reached on Saturday evening in a ten-mile event for professionals, when Zimmerman, unaided and alone, gained a full lap on such high-class fliers as Wheeler, Martin, Verheyen, Edwards, and Colombo.

At the beginning of the fifth mile, the champion jumped from the bunch with the speed of the wind, and by one of the most extraordinary efforts lapped his field after a two-mile spurt. In the meantime Martin, Edwards, Verheyen, and Colombo took turns at pacing in an attempt to "kill off" the wonderful "Zim." Their efforts were fruitless, however, for they never made him weaken. Foot by foot the champion of the champions overhauled the pack, and, finally, in the seventh mile, he caught the rear end of the procession, and hung there to the end, contentedly watching the others fight for place honors.

During Zimmerman's wonderful spurt, the enthusiasm of the spectators was great. The champion's effort thrilled every one, and the cheering at time was unbroken for several minutes. The outburst was louder, longer, and more genuine than any applause ever before bestowed upon a cyclist.

The mere victory over his competitors was not the only merit attendant on Zimmerman's handsome performance. The time of the race was 26:09, marvelous on such a small track, and it gives to Zimmerman the honor of another record. The best previous indoor record for ten miles was 26:10, so the champion clipped off a full second. Had he desired he could easily have ridden in 25 minutes and a fraction.

Second place in this memorable race went to Wheeler, after a hard struggle with Verheyen, who was third. Reference to the young German crack calls to mind his disqualification in the final heat of the one-mile race for "pros." He finished a full length ahead of Wheeler, and it is doubtful whether the latter could have won had he not been carried far out on the turn into the stretch. Wheeler lost no time after dismounting in lodging a claim of foul with Referee Raymond. He stated that Verheyen gave him no opportunity to pass him on the turn, and as there was very evident that such was the case, the referee sustained the protest This decision gave first prize to Wheeler, and second to Edwards.

In justice to Verheyen it should be stated that he rode a thirty-pound machine in this race, one far too heavy to attain the best results on so small a track with such narrow turns. His trainer, "Willie" Young, said afterward, that it was impossible to hug the "rail" closer than he did. Despite the facts in the case the disqualification of the German was decidedly unpopular.

The foreign riders—Verheyen, Edwards, Lesna, Guerry, and Colombo—expect to return to Europe this week. With few exceptions they were fairly successful in their races, and are much pleased with their trip. They will all race on the Continent next season. Lesna was disappointed over the twenty-four-hour race. He quit because he though his scorer did not credit him with all the miles he made. He came over believing that first prize in this event was at his mercy, but it is doubtful if he could have "out-gamed" the demon rider Waller.

A number of the professionals who took part in the Garden tourney will compete in the big six-day affair to be given soon in Philadelphia. This long race, by the way, will be preceded by a three-day amateur tournament, at which Zimmerman will appear as an exhibition rider. Preparations for this double tourney are being made on a liberal scale, and the promoters expect it will be a big success. The opening will occur on Thursday, the 13th inst.

The work of the amateur racers in the tournament at Madison Square Garden is, as a whole, one of unusual merit. The time made by the contestants was remarkable considering the fact that they rode over a ten-lap-to-the-mile track, with turns thrown up at a greater angle than they had ever ridden over.

The races of the Class A and Class B men were exciting without exception, were ridden without jockeying or unfair work, and deserved a much more generous support from the public than they received. No track races of the year have surpassed them, if they have equaled them, in earnestness and vigor of the competitions, and, save for the great reputation of the professional riders, were, as races, their equal in every respect.

The trophy offered by the New-York Times and won by the Riverside Wheelmen entries proved to be a great stimulus to club work. The Riverside boys swept everything before them in their efforts to secure the silver prize, and when their triumph was announced they and their clubmates cheered like fiends. They cheered The New-York Times and their riders over and over again.

The Riversides have a clubhouse well filled with trophies won in tournaments, and were very anxious to secure the silver plaque. Their racing men are noted for club spirit, and several made business sacrifices in order to help try for the prize. Members of the club were present constantly during the contest to encourage their riders.

In the competition for the plaque, the Riversides entered thirty-five members of their club, which is noted for its large number of race riders. W. A. Barbeau did more than any other one member to win the plaque for his club. A noteworthy feature of the victory, also, is that the prize was won solely by the efforts of amateur riders, not a single Class B man helping toward it.

The club riders who won places for the Riverside Wheelmen, the competitions they were placed in, and the prizes won by members of the team are as follows:

W. A. BARBEAU, Class A.
Winner of one-half-mile scratch race for 2:30 men. Time—1:13. Prize, Pompeilan banquet lamp. Value $25.
Winner of five-mile scratch race. Time—14:35 2-5. Prize, diamond ring. Value, $50.
Second in two-mile handicap, (40 yards.) Prize, coffee service in silver. Value, $40.
Winner of three-mile scratch race. Time—7:56 2-5. Prize, French marble clock. Value, $50.
Winner of one-mile indoor championship. Time—2:30. Prize, pair Faience vases. Value, $50.
Winner of one-half-mile race. Best time—1:12 2-5. Prize, pair diamond sleeve buttons. Value, $35.
Winner of one-mile scratch race. Time—2:30 3-5. Prize, diamond scarf pin. Value, $50.

CHARLES LIEBOLD, Class A.
Winner of one-mile handicap, 90 yards limit, (90 yards.) Time—2:25 4-5. Prize, Sevres tray. Value, $25.
Third in one-mile scratch race. Prize, Gold and platina vest chain. Value, $27.

A. M. McINTYRE, Class A.
Winner of one-mile novice race. Time—2:39 3-5. Prize—Gold hunting-case Waltham watch; value, $45.

CHARLES K. GRANGER, Class A.
Second in five-mile scratch race. Prize—Opal and diamond scarfpin; value, $40.
Second in three-mile scratch race. Prize—Decorated Bonn vise; value, $45.

F. F. GOODMAN, Class A.
Second in five-mile championship. Prize, Banquet lamp; value, $40.
Second in one-mile scratch race. Prize—Pair diamond cuff buttons; value, $42.

W. A. BROWN, Class A.
Second in two-mile handicap, 150 yards limit, (150 yards.) Prize—Silver-mounted desk set; value, $35.

J. W. JUDGE, Class A.
Third in one-mile handicap, 90 yards limit, (40 yards.) Prize—Silver watch; value, $15.

The Riverside boys had their share of hard luck, for Charles K. Granger, whom they depended on to add many points to their score, was knocked out during the second day's racing by a tumble, in which his arm was torn open so badly that the surgeon who dressed the wound forbade him to ride any more.

Fred A. Nagle, who was also counted on to add to the laurels of the club, was very unlucky, having two bad falls in one day, and the general belief was that he would have been placed in one certainly, and probably in both races, in which he competed. But Fortune refused to smile on him.

F. F. Goodman also had his share of hard luck in tumbles and in being cut off in two races when first or second prize seemed to be his to a certainty. He ran second to his club mate Barbeau in the one-mile championship final heat, but was disqualified on the ground that he indulged in team work for Barbeau's benefit.

The other winners among the Class A men, and the prizes they won, are given herewith:

TOM BUTLER, Cambridgeport, Mass. Class A. Winner of one-mile race for 2:40 class men. Time—2:29. Prize—French traveling clock; value, $40.
Winner of two-mile handicap, (35 yards.) Time—5:06 2-5. Prize—Silver ice pitcher and cups; value, $50.
Winner of five-mile indoor championship. Time—14:25 2-5. Prize—Pair Sevres vases; value, $75.
Winner of one-mile handicap, 90 yard limit, (25 yards.) Time—2:25. Prize—Diamond scarfpin; value, $40.
Second in half-mile heat race. Prize—Gold match box; value, $20.

JAMES F. BARRY, Century Cycling Club, Syracuse, N. Y. Class A.
Second in one-mile race for 2:40 class men. Prize—Silver claret jug; value, $22.
Second in one-mile handicap, 90 yards' limit, (50 yards.) Prize—Gold vest chain; value, $25.
Third in half-mile heat race. Prize—Silver cigar box; value, $15.
Second in one-mile handicap, 90 yards limit, (50 yards.) Prize—Silver smoking set; value, $20.

EVERETT HALL, Narragansett Wheelmen, Providence, R. I. Class A.
Third in five-mile championship. Prize—Pair of bronze vases; value, $20.
Third in one-mile handicap, 90 yards limit, (40 yards.) Prize—Pair opera glasses; value, $15.
Third in one-mile indoor championship. Prize—Diamond scarfpin; value, $25.

E. HODGSON, Newark Wheelmen, Newark, N. J. Class A.
Second in half-mile scratch race for 2:30 men. Prize—Dresden porcelain tray, $25.
Third in two-mile handicap, 150 yards' limit, (90 yards.) Prize—Scarfpin; value, $30.
Winner of two-mile handicap, 140 yards' limit, (90 yards.) Time—5:04 4-5. Prize—Gold watch; value, $45.

J. M. BALDWIN, Newark, N. J. Class A.
Third in five-mile scratch race. Prize—Pair diamond link sleeve buttons; value, $35.
Second in one-mile indoor championship. Prize—Case of silver knives, forks, and spoons; value, $40.

O. HEDSTROM, Montauk Wheelmen, Brooklyn. Class A.
Third in one-half-mile scratch race for 2:30 men. Prize—Porcelain jardiniere, $15.
Third in one-mile race for 2:40 men. Prize—Silver shaving stand mirror; value, $17.

W. C. ROOME, Hudson County Wheelmen, Jersey City, N. J. Class A.
Third in three-mile scratch race Prize—Royal Worcester flower vase; value, $35.
Winner of one-mile race for three-minute men. Time—2:31. Prize—Diamond sleeve buttons; value, $50. (Protested.)

N. M. BOWER, New-York League Wheelmen, New-York City. Class A.
Second in one-mile novice race. Prize—Silver watch; value, $25.

C. R. FRAZIER, New-York City.
Third in two-mile handicap, 150 yards' limit, (150 yards.) Prize—Silver crumb tray and scraper; value, $15.

LOUIS HUNTER, Hudson County Wheelmen, Bayonne, N. J. Class A.
Third in one-mile three minute class. Prize—Silk umbrella; value, $15.

C. S. HENSHAW, Greenwich Wheelmen, New-York City. Class A.
Second in one-mile three-minute class. Prize—Gold watchchain; value, $42.

B. R. SACKETT, Ravenswood Wheelmen, Long Island City. Class A.
Third in one-mile novice race. Prize—Cut-glass smoking set; value, $10.

EDWARD G. KRUMM, Lexington Wheelmen, New-York City. Class A.
Winner of one-half-mile boys' race. Time—1:18 2-5. Prize—Gold medal; value, $45.

JOSEPH G. SHEEHAN, Manhattan Junior Bicycle Club, New-York City. Class A.
Second in boys' half-mile race. Prize—Silver medal; value, $25.
Winner of one-mile boys' race. Time—2:39. Prize—Gold watch; value, $50.

W. L. LESSEE, Brooklyn.
Third in boys' half-mile race. Prize—Bronze medal; value, $12.

C. ENDERLINE, Century Cycle Club, Newark, N. J.
Second in boys' mile race. Prize—Silver watch; value, $40.

J. H. YOUNG, Montclair, N. J.
Third in boys' mile race. Prize—Scarfpin; value, $25.

The Class B men had a hard time beating "Charley" Murphy, E. A. McDuffee, and "Nat" Butler, and these three got the cream of the prizes, as the record will show.

CHARLES M. MURPHY, New-York Athletic Club, Class B.
Third in three-mile lap race. Prize—Cut-glass cordial service, eight pieces; value, $25.
Second in one-mile scratch race. Prize—Pair bronze statuettes; value, $40.
Winner of five-mile indoor championship. Time—13:05 1-5. Prize—Diamond, sapphire, and ruby ring; value, $125.
Winner of two-mile scratch race. Time—4:58 4-5. Prize—French porcelain vase; value, $45.
Winner of one-mile indoor championship. Time—2:27. Prize—Pair silver banquet candelabra; value, $60.
Winner of five-mile scratch. Time—13:12. Prize—Silver tea service; value, $75.
Winner of two-mile handicap, limit, 120 yards, (50 yards.) Time—4:49 2-5. Prize—Vienna writing set; value, $40.
Winner of fastest half-mile heat race. Time—1:10 2-5. Prize—Silver water pitcher, goblet, and tray; value, $35.

NAT BUTLER, Cambridgeport, Mass. Class B.
Winner of one-mile race, 2:15 men. Time—2:24 2-5. Prize—Gold watch; value, $70.
Winner of three-mile lap race. Time—7:28 1-5. Prize—Pair silver candelabra; value, $55.
Winner of one-mile handicap, (20 yards.) Time—2:23 3-5. Prize—French clock and pair of candelabra; value, $55.
Second in two-mile scratch race. Prize—Diamond collar button; value, $30.
Winner of two-mile handicap, 120 yards' limit, (30 yards.) Time—4:49 4-5. Prize—Porcelain jardiniere; value, $40.
Second in one-mile indoor championship. Prize—Silver shaving set; value, $35.
Winner of one-mile lap race. Time—2:20. Prize—Silver toilet set; value, $40.
Second in five-mile scratch race. Prize—Porcelain jardiniere; value, $45.

E. A. McDUFFEE, West Everett, Mass. Class B.
Second in three-mile lap race. Prize—Silver coffee service; value, $40.
Winner of one-mile scratch race. Time—2.25 1-5. Prize—Diamond ring; value, $60.
Second in five-mile indoor championship. Prize—Diamond stud; value, $80.
Third in two-mile scratch race. Prize—Silver-mounted carvers; value, $20.
Second in two-mile handicap, 120 yards limit, (40 yards.) Prize—Bronze figure, $28.
Second in one-mile lap race. Prize—Silver pitcher, goblet, and tray; value, $30.
Winner of five-mile scratch race. Time—12:39 1-5. Prize—Pair of gold and bronze candelabra; value, $55.
Special prize for beating 13:00 in five mile race. Diamond locket; value, $52.
Second in fastest half-mile heat, (won by C. M. Murphy, in 1:10 2-5.) Third prize—Silver spoon holder; value, $15.

MONTE SCOTT, Crescent Wheelmen, Plainfield, N. J. Class B.
Second in one-mile race for 2:15 men. Prize—Silver split-second chronograph; value, $50.
Third in five-mile indoor championship. Prize—Diamond locket; value, $45.
Third in two-mile handicap, 120 yards' limit, (120 yards.) Prize—Flower ewer; value, $20.
Third in one-mile indoor championship. Prize—Silk umbrella; value, $18.
Second in five-mile scratch. Prize—Mexican onyx boudoir table; value, $45.
Third in one-mile lap race. Prize—Cut-glass claret jug; value, $18.
Third in five-mile scratch race. Prize—Banquet lamp; value, $35.

RAY MACDONALD, Springfield Bicycle Club, New-York City. Class B.
Third in one-mile scratch race. Prize—Pair diamond link sleeve buttons; value, $25.
Winner of second fastest half-mile heat. Time—1:11 2-5. Prize—Nut bowl; value, $20.

CHARLES E. GANSE, Washington (D. C.) Bicycle Club. Class B.
Second in one-mile handicap, (70 yards.) Prize—Pair diamond studs; value, $35.
Second in two-mile handicap, 120 yards' limit, (120 yards.) Prize—Silver dessert service; value, $30.
Third in two-mile handicap, 120 yards' limit, (110 yards.) Prize—Silver portrait frame; value, $15.

WILLIAM F. MURPHY, Flatbush, L. I. Class B.
Third in one-mile race for 2:15 men. Prize—Diamond, ruby, and sapphire locket; value, $30.
Third in one-mile handicap, (40 yards.) Prize—Silver-mounted silk umbrella; value, $15.
Third in five-mile scratch. Prize—Dresden fruit dish; value, $25.

The features of the Class B racing were the performances of Charley Murphy on Thursday, when he knocked the two-mile record all to pieces, and of E. A. McDuffee, who, on Saturday, beat a set record of 13 minutes for five miles by 20 4-5 seconds.

WHEELMEN'S BOWLING LEAGUE.

Brooklyns and Union County Roadsters Tied So Far.

After a let-up of a week, in consequence of the bicycle tournament at Madison Square Garden, the Wheelmen's Bowling League will resume its scheduled games this evening. The Bushwicks are booked to meet the Manhattans on the former's alleys, and the Kings Countys to test the mettle of the Montauks at Acme Hall, Ninth Street and Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn. The full schedule for the week, the games to take place in the alleys of the first mentioned club, is as follows:

Dec. 3, Bushwick Wheelmen vs. Manhattan Bicycle Club.
Dec. 3, Montauk Wheelmen vs. Kings County Wheelmen.
Dec. 4, Manhattan Bicycle Club vs. Tourists' Cycle Club.
Dec. 4, Liberty Wheelmen vs. Union County Roadsters.
Dec. 5, Tourists' Cycle Club vs. Kings County Wheelmen.
Dec. 5, Atalanta Wheelmen vs. Brooklyn Bicycle Club.
Dec. 5, Castle Point Cyclers vs. Montauk Wheelmen.
Dec. 6, Union County Roadsters vs. Atalanta Wheelmen.
Dec. 6, Brooklyn Bicycle Club vs. Columbia Wheelmen.
Dec. 7, Columbia Wheelmen vs. Castle Point Cyclers.

The standing of the clubs to date shows the Union County Roadsters and the Brooklyn Bicycle Club to be tied for first place, with five games won and one lost. The Atalanta Wheelmen team is third in line, with four won and two lost, and the Manhattan fourth, with two and two. The Tourists are at the bottom of the list, with one won and five lost. The highest score—990—stands to the credit of the Atalantas.

In the competition for The New-York Times medal, which goes to the bowler making the best average for the season, it has been decided that to be eligible for the trophy a candidate must compete in at least two-thirds of the games scheduled. This decision was made at the suggestion of several gentlemen prominently identified with the tournament.

RIVERSIDE'S INDEPENDENT TICKET

Regular Nominees for Offices to be Opposed in the Coming Election.

Dissatisfaction over the regular nominees for offices in that flourishing cycling association the Riverside Wheelmen, has resulted in an independent ticket, with strong support. The independents have canvassed the club's membership and claim a controlling majority. The nominees on their ticket are as follows:

For President—James L. Miller; for Vice President—H. E. Voorhees; for Secretary—C. B. Robinson; for Treasurer—William Walton; for Captain—Charles H. Weeks; for First Lieutenant—I. A. Ball; for Second Lieutenant—George H. Cugan; for Trustees—George Curtis Wright and George C. Pennell.

The election will take place some time this month, and a lively contest is expected.

Lively Election Expected.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 2.—Union County Roadsters of this place are busy over their coming election, which is to take place Dec. 10. There is some opposition to the present officers, and lively campaigning is in order. President Holmes and the Financial Secretary are sure of re-election, but for other offices an opposition ticket will be run.

The Roadsters will give one of their famous long-table banquets on Wednesday night. At these spreads, which have done so much to build up the club, elections are forgotten and the members and their guests are all on the best of terms. The building of a new clubhouse for the Roadsters will be discussed. A new home is greatly needed, owing to the large membership list. At present the clubrooms are inadequate to meet every demand.

Remarkable Mileage Records.

Eighty-eight members of the Kings County Wheelmen rode 99,937 miles between March 1 and Nov. 1 of this year. The record is a remarkable one, and was achieved by the following: J. C. Knowles, 6,351 miles; C. W. Young, 4,103 miles; C. M. Hendrickson, 3,233 miles; E. A. Laws, 3,042 miles; F. R. Blauvelt, 2,781 miles; D. Morehouse, 2,698 miles; E. F. Rau, 2,390 miles; F. G. McDonald, 2,277 miles; W. E. Bidwell, 2,100 miles; I. D. Phillips, 2,105 miles; J. M. Harned, 1,945 miles; L. W. Beasley, Jr., 1,896 miles; F. G. Brown, 1,827 miles; H. R. Davis, 1,816 miles; S. J. Graham, 1,754 miles; W. E. Kipp, 1,733 miles; J. K. Young, 1,730 miles; C. E. Hart, 1,713 miles; F. E. Doup, 1,629 miles; J. Bensinger, 1,628 miles; C. M. Murphy, 1,628 miles; W. N. Stanley, 1,613 miles; G. A. Needham, 1,596 miles; F. Hedge, 1,591 miles; W. H. Roberts, 1,557 miles; W. H. Graham, 1,520 miles; G. B. Waters, 1,460 miles; W. Bonner, 1,365 miles; C. T. Earl, 1,357 miles; E. J. Ryan, 1,340 miles; G. Tonkin, 1,315 miles; L. T. Perham, 1,296 miles; G. Stiliger, 1,260 miles; C. Manee, 1,248 miles; W. L. Van De Wiele, 1,200 miles; M. B. Freeman, 1,197 miles; J. T. Beckwith, 1,138 miles; U. S. Paige, 1,125 miles; H. O. King, 1,103 miles; H. M. Cole, 1,079 miles; A. G. Kipp, 1,072 miles; F. Hawley, 1,054 miles; D. McLean, 1,041 miles; W. Benn, 935 miles; W. H. Wells, 925 miles; W. Loges, 925 miles; J. A. Piccard, 900 miles; H. Hauge, 846 miles; D. Manley, 842 miles; W. McKinley, Jr., 834 miles; W. B. Stillwell, 793 miles; D. L. Raine, 791 miles; R. F. Hibson, 785 miles; G. Wingate, 773 miles; W. H. Kay, 765 miles; W. C. Nellis, 721 miles; F. C. Ayres, 620 miles; O. R. Gurney, 570 miles; N. H. Wardell, 551 miles; D. McPherson, 514 miles; C. J. Roehr, 508 miles; G. Kenny, 486 miles; C. Stephens, Jr., 485 miles; G. D. Greenwood, 485 miles; F. L. Chase, 474 miles; C. A. Martin, 461 miles; A. S. Elliott, 440 miles; J. P. Steves, 402 miles; A. B. Hodge, 386 miles; C. I. Long, 359 miles; L. Blumenstock, 309 miles; W. T. Jones, 299 miles; J. Foster, 296 miles; A. R. Boerum, 281 miles; E. L. Faul, 254 miles; L. B. Whymper, 230 miles; I. S. Bowdish, 228 miles; E. J. Hardy, 224 miles; W. H. Mott, 212 miles; J. W. Lingard, 207 miles; W. Buckley, 206 miles; H. S. Blakeman, 169 miles; H. L. Powell, 105 miles; R. W. Steves, 104 miles; G. A. Richman, 99 miles; G. N. Stanley, 68 miles; W. E. Tway, 56 miles, and F. E. Wadsworth, 25 miles.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—Philip Vallance of Cob Court, Sussex, England, is probably the most extraordinary cyclist living, says The Bicycle News. Mr. Vallance is now ninety-two years of age, and still cycles energetically on a three-wheeler. He actually learned to ride an ordinary high bicycle when over eighty years of age. The story of his conversion to cycling is interesting. He was a great hunting man. One day, when following the hounds over that difficult country, the Sussex Downs, he felt his hold of the saddle gradually giving way as his horse galloped down a typically precipitous place. He vowed to heaven that if he only got safely to the bottom he would never hunt again, and he kept his word. Casting about for something less dangerous to furnish his active and bold nature with exercise and excitement, he bethought himself of a bicycle, and, in spite of many rough experiences and mishaps, has been a most enthusiastic wheelman from that day to this.

—A field of forty-four riders started in the ten-mile handicap road race at Druid Hill Park, Baltimore, on Thursday. James L. Ives, one of the men having the seven-minute start, got home first. His time was 31:15. L. A. Callahan, the Buffalo crack, who was on scratch, was second in 24:18 1-5, with Alvin T. Diffendoffer of Binghamton, N. Y., also on scratch, third. The latter's time was 24:35, which shows a remarkably close finish with the Buffalo rider. Callahan and Diffendoffer won the first and second time prizes, respectively.

—Waller made his remarkable ride at the Garden last week on a Stearns bicycle. The three riders next to him at the finish of the twenty-four-hour event also rode the same make of wheel. The Bidwell-Tinkham Cycle Company of 310 West Fifty-ninth Street, agents for the Stearns in this city, use this fact as conclusive evidence that "world records and yellow fellows go together." Twenty other prizes were captured at the international tournament by riders on yellows wheels.

—A hard-working business man who only recently secured a wheel, says: "In a few years the person who doesn't ride a bicycle will be the exception rather than the rule. It is the inevitable. And why not? Did we have more riders we would have a stronger race—men better fitted for every-day affairs. We would have clearer heads and better appetites."

—George Pease reached Jacksonville, Fla., on Nov. 18, from Chicago, having been 174 hours on the road. The distance is about 1,189 miles. His route took him through a pine forest 75 miles long without a break, and sections in which a bicycle had never before been seen.

—The Board of Governors of the Kings County Wheelmen will have a regular meeting at the clubhouse in Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, on Thursday evening. This evening the Entertainment Committee has arranged for a whist party and coffee klatsch at the clubhouse.

—A syndicate of English bicycle manufacturers is said to have secured the Denemore-Yost plant at Westborough, Mass., with the intention of doing a large business in this country. The English syndicate will organize under the Massachusetts laws.

—Otto Ziegler, the California "phenom," desires to ride on the national circuit next year, and with that object in view is negotiating to join a team. Ziegler has attended the Turn Verein since he was five years old.

—Sanger, the Class B rider, is now sojourning in Milwaukee. He will commence gymnasium work the latter part of January, and may go to Alabama in April for a preliminary season at track work.

—Day Parker of Medford, Oregon, and M. J. Proebstel of Vancouver, Washington, have been placed in the professional class by Chairman Raymond of the Racing Board.

—The crack road teams of the Wilmington (Del.) Wheelmen and the Chester (Penn.) Bicycle Club will not meet in their proposed match race until early in Spring.

—Fifteen thousand miles within the year is a pretty good mileage record. This, however, is the record made by C. M. Shadbolt of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club.

—Cycling is flourishing in Italy just at present, judging from the fact that an annual bicycle show is to be inaugurated at Rome early in the coming year.

—A Mrs. Madden recently rode from Sydney to Melbourne, Australia, in nine days. The distance is 600 miles, and the roads very poorly adapted to cycling.

—Nat Goodwin tried to ride a cycle in Minneapolis recently and collided with an electric car, breaking several small bones of his right hand.

—Impromptu debates are popular diversions among Philadelphia wheelmen. Strict parliamentary rules are always observed.

—A tandem club in Brussels is composed exclusively of married couples.

NOT A BRUTAL GAME.

Dr. Scudder Thinks Football Rougher on Spectators Than Players.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 2.—The Rev. John L. Scudder, pastor of the Congregational Tabernacle, this evening delivered a prelude entitled: "Is Football Degenerating?" Among other things he said:

"Hearing that football was degenerating into slugging matches and was no longer fit for the eyes of ladies to behold, I resolved to obtain my own information upon the subject and draw my own conclusions. I went to Manhattan Field expecting to see twenty-two human battering rams engage in fiendish combat, but imagine my surprise when I saw nothing that a New-England Deacon or a dominie of the old school could not approve.

"The match was a manly contest between perfect gentlemen. It was rough, of course, but in no wise brutal. The players were frequently lumped together in a mass of struggling humanity. Occasionally this might have been somewhat uncomfortable for the men at the bottom of the heap, but the hardy athletes did not seem to mind the crush, and appeared to us to be made of india rubber. No one was carried off dead, and no serious injuries happened. The game showed vim, but no venom. It demonstrated that America will tolerate no elements of savagery in her favorite sports.

"The match was a great contrast to the brutal Yale and Harvard game, which was played a week previous and precipitated such a prompt and universal condemnation. It showed the instantaneous and overwhelming power of public opinion as reflected in the public press. Football tactics were revolutionized in a single week by the banishment of all objectionable features. This speedy reform proves that as a nation we are not traveling toward barbarism. On the contrary, so tender-hearted are the American people that they will not tolerate cruelty to animals, and even dumb brutes are protected by law.

"If I should criticise the game of football as played to-day it would be on the score of the unseasonableness of the more important matches. Why thrust the most popular game of the year into the Wintry month of December and compel spectators to sit shivering for hours in a semi-arctic climate? Why not run off the games in the latter part of October and early part of November? This might not give the teams so long a time for training, but it would certainly gratify the multitude of beholders, especially the ladies, some of whom now witness the game at the risk of their lives, and it would in a measure prevent masculine enthusiasts from deluging themselves with alcohol on the pretext of keeping out the cold.

"It is not edifying to see men and women having open access to whisky flasks, nor to hear the silly talk of collegians partly intoxicated. Those who participate in the game can run about and keep up their circulation, but the spectators are doomed to frigidity. They cannot exercise to keep warm.

"If football is a rough game, it is specially rough on the spectators, many of whom, by unusual exposure, run the risk of catching pneumonia or sowing the seeds of consumption. Once in a while we read about a football player being badly hurt or killed, but my honest conviction is that death does more damage on the grandstand than among those who take part in the game."

HOW TO IMPROVE FOOTBALL.

Suggestions by T. C. Thacher of Harvard Concerning the Game.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

There has been so much said on the subject of football, and so adverse am I to newspaper discussion on this and other college sports by rival partisans, that I have hesitated about expressing my views, but I so love this game, which, when properly played, I believe to be by all odds the best game there is to-day, that I wish to offer a few suggestions.

I neither sympathize with those extremists who think this game should be at once stopped by the college authorities or by the police, nor, on the other hand, with those who can see nothing whatever to change in the present game and rules.

I have followed this game for nineteen years, playing in 1875, the year the Rugby game was first adopted in this country, and then at school, and afterward for four years on the Harvard team, and I assisted this year as one of the coachers of the present Harvard team.

My suggestions are these:

First—As regards umpires, there should be two umpires, one to watch offside play and the other to attend solely to rough play, and this latter official, for the big games like the Harvard-Yale game, Yale-Princeton game, should not be a college football player, but some gentleman of high standing, impartial and clear-headed, who has no sympathy with either of the rivals and who would promptly disqualify when there is any approach to intentional rough play. If necessary, the appointment of this official by the two rivals could be confirmed by the Athletic Committee of the respective Faculties, although I do not think this would be necessary.

Second—As regards "interference," which is mainly responsible for the banging and crashing in the lines which frequently exhaust many of the men who are the points of attack, I would quote what I wrote Walter Camp last Spring, (see "Football Facts and Figures," by Walter Camp, Page 169.) "I am opposed to mass plays and many other modern movements, which, disguised under various forms or names, all put too great a premium on mere brute strength, and which are particularly dangerous to school teams and small boys who play this game, growing in popularity all over the country. Personally, I should be glad to go back more to the open game of 1879-84, and I think that many would agree with me. I do not think that the present changes go far enough, or that they will cure the present evils. But we can wait and see."

The intereference can be readily stopped if the old rule against offside play should be enforced. Possibly some of the younger football players may ask: "Would not this make the game less scientific and interesting?" But no football player who ever saw the old Yale team, under Walter Camp as Captain; the Princeton team, under "Bland" Ballard, and the Harvard eleven, under W. H. Manning, will have forgotten how, when the player, just as he was about to be tackled, would pass the ball to his running mate, and he to another player, and sometimes nearly the whole team would get the ball, one after another, in a single play, while scientific kicking was far ahead of what is done by the present teams to-day, taken as a whole.

A less radical change than the above would be either to allow but two downs for a five-yard gain, or require a gain of ten yards and three downs.

Third—Tackling below the waist, and, as it is sometimes permitted, below the knees, is dangerous and should be stopped.

Fourth—As regards Summer practice and price of tickets, these matters should be regulated by agreement of all the leading colleges, so that all rivals should be on a fair and equal basis.

In conclusion, I would say that these are merely my individual views, and that very probably the present players at Cambridge, New-Hayen, Princeton, and elsewhere may not agree with me, particularly as regards the interference.

T. C. THACHER,
Harvard, '82.

EVERY PLAYER A STUDENT.

Pennsylvania's Football Men Resent Charges of Professionalism.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2.—The published charges said to emanate from Yale sources that some of Pennsylvania's football team are paid professionals and are not bona-fide students regularly attending recitations and college work, were brought to the notice to-day of some of the older alumni interested in Pennsylvania's athletics. They were at first strongly disposed to ignore the matter, but the persistency with which the reports have been circulated has led Messrs. H. L. Geyelin, President of the Athletic Association; John C. Bell, Chairman of the Football Committee, and Profs. Simon Patten and J. William White, representing the Faculty Athletic Committee, to formally authorize the following statement of Pennsylvania's position:

The alleged charges that some of Pennsylvania's team are paid professionals, and are not bona-fide students regularly attending recitations and college work, are absolutely and unqualifiedly false.

Every member of Pennsylvania's team is an amateur and a genuine student in good class standing.

Certificates to this effect signed by each member of the Pennsylvania and Harvard elevens and attested by the proper graduate authorities were interchanged before the Thanksgiving game.

A rule of the Faculty forbids any student to represent Pennsylvania upon any of her athletic teams unless he is an amateur, a bona-fide student, and in good class standing.

Another rule provides that no student in any of the professional schools "shall play upon a University of Pennsylvania team until he has resided one academic year at the university and passed the annual examination upon a full year's work." This rule is also rigidly observed, even in the contest with Princeton, which has no equivalent rule, and rendered at least six very promising players ineligible this season.

The above-named representatives of Pennsylvania further said that they stood willing at any time to furnish evidence conclusively establishing the truth of the foregoing statements to the official representative of any college or newspaper desiring further information.

Conquerors, 22; Rockville, 0.

Hempstead Conquerors.	Position.	Rockville Centre H. S.
H. Weller	Left end	Bateman
Blackstone	Left tackle	Johnson
J. Mortimer	Left guard	Thompson
Brownell	Centre	Hawkins
Brierly	Right guard	Hawxhurst
Duryea	Right tackle	De Mott
N. Weller	Right end	B. Schaff, Capt.
Rushmore, Capt.	Quarter back	Kent
Kelly	Left half back	Roddy
E. Mortimer	Right half back	Singleton

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Dec. 2.—The Conqueror football team defeated the Rockville Centre High School team in a game played for the championship of Queens County yesterday afternoon. By this game the Conquerors can claim the championship, having won five out of six games played this season. Touch-downs were made by Kelly, (2) and Duryea, (2.) Kelly kicked three of the goals. The officials were: Referee—H. Hubbell, Umpire—Mr. Starr. Linesman—Mr. Ruse.

DUNRAVEN MAY NOT CHALLENGE.

English Yachtsmen Object to Conditions of Cup Committee.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Interviews obtained by the United Press correspondent with several of Lord Dunraven's yachting friends indicate that no challenge for the America's Cup will be sent this year. The yachtsmen object to the Cup Committee's desire to abandon the conditions of the Vigilant-Valkyrie contest.

The consensus of opinion is that no challenge will be issued in 1894 if the New-York Yacht Club indorses the committee's conclusion as to the holding of the cup in case Lord Dunraven wins it. If there is to be a contest in 1896, they say, these two conditions will be absolutely necessary: First, that the race be sailed on terms identical with those in the Vigilant-Valkyrie contests; second, that ten months' notice be given at such a time that it will be possible to fix the date for the match early in September.

The argument for this time of year is supported by quotations from Herreshoff's article on yachting in the Badminton series. Mr. Herreshoff's opinion, as expressed in this article, is that no satisfactory racing is possible in October. Even if the challenge be sent immediately, the cup race could not be sailed before the beginning of October, and, consequently, the contest would be decided in what, according to Mr. Herreshoff, is the worst yachting season in New-York waters. If the negotiations continue a month longer, the match will be altogether impossible.

Lord Dunraven thought after the last negotiations that the present question would not be brought under discussion again. A person fully acquainted with Lord Dunraven's views said yesterday:

"The club committee says that the arrangement made is an addition to the deed itself, which is held to cover the contests completely. Now this is exactly what English yachtsmen will not allow. If the New-York yachtsmen want confirmation of this contention, they have only to refer to the Royal London Yacht Club's reply of Nov. 26, 1887. The invitation was that English yachtsmen challenge under a new deed of gift. The Secretary wrote in his reply that the new conditions, namely, the dimensions clause and the ten months' notice, were not of such a nature, in his opinion, as was calculated to promote sport, since they deterred British yacht owners from challenging for the cup."

The Morning Post will publish in a leader to-morrow the facts obtained by the United Press correspondent from Lord Dunraven's friends. The writer dwells upon the failure to arrange the match for which the first Valkyrie was built, mentioning as the causes the new deed of October, 1887, and the diversity of opinion among yachtsmen on both sides of the Atlantic. As to the fairness of the conditions made in the deed the writer says:

"The conditions seemed to doom international racing, but Lord Dunraven's arrangement by which the contest of 1893 was secured was satisfactory. It seems a pity to rake up old grievances now, especially when the challenger is thereby placed in an unenviable position. The committee's reply is tantamount to saying: 'Whatever may have been the arrangement on the last occasion, the present committee wishes it understood that it holds to the same view as in 1889.' But it is certain that no challenge will be sent unless the conditions be identical with the last ones and the race be sailed early in September."

Herreshoffs Ready to Build.

NEWPORT R. I., Dec. 2.—It is learned here that the Herreshoffs have been approached by the representative of a syndicate in regard to the building of a cup defender. Who are the names of the syndicate cannot be learned, but C. Oliver Iselin, who managed the Vigilant, George J. Gould, present owner of the yacht, and Commodore E. D. Morgan are the prime movers.

Nothing will be done, however, until Lord Dunraven is heard from and the matter of a race is definitely settled. Approaching the Herreshoffs this early is, therefore, believed to be merely to guard against the refusal of their services so that no other syndicate can step in and get ahead of them.

It is also said that the Herreshoffs will build a cup defender on their own hook. They have purchased additional water front at their Bristol works in anticipation of much work as a result of Dunraven's challenge.

Douglaston Yac

PICKPOCKETS IN NEWARK

Made Bold by the Ease with Which Crime Is Compromised.

THE POLICE POWERLESS TO ACT

The Case of the Diamond Thief "Williams," and How He Escaped Punishment After Being Captured.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 2.—Newark has been infested with an audacious gang of pickpockets, and during the last few weeks they have become bold enough to ply their trade on the street cars during hours when traffic has been somewhat light. Detective and special officers have been detailed on the cases, but their efforts have so far been fruitless, and they say that one of the chief reasons of their failure is the readiness with which victims of these professional crooks compound felony.

A case cited is that of the diamond thief Thomas Carroll, alias Thomas Williams, who was arrested Nov. 11 for stealing a diamond pin valued at $100 from Thomas J. Murtha of 49 Eighth Avenue. The evidence against Carroll, or Williams, was positive, and it was generally presumed that his clever capture and conviction would check robberies of that sort in this section, as he was regarded as one of the most skillful operators in that line in the East. Last week, when the Grand Jury adjourned, it was found that Carroll, alias Williams, had, through the intervention of "influence," been liberated on Nov. 20.

The robbery occurred one Sunday evening about 8 o'clock, while Mr. Murtha was leaving some New-York friends, who had visited him, at the Market Street station. He had seen them safely on the train, and was walking out of the station when a young man brushed up against him, holding a paper which he thrust under Murtha's throat. At the same time, the latter said, he felt a tug at his scarf, and when he put his hand to his tie he found his pin gone. With remarkable coolness Murtha made no outcery, but followed the man closely until Market Street was reached, when he called Officer Tyler and had the thief placed under arrest.

Just as the officer was called, Murtha observed another man slip away hurriedly, and he in all probability got the diamond. When taken to headquarters Carroll gave the name of Thomas Williams, said he was a salesman in a livery stable, and lived at 320 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, New-York. The given name, occupation, and address were found to be fictitious, and the police declared that they found Carroll to be one of the most noted diamond crooks in the country.

He was thoroughly searched, even to his underclothing, but no trace of a pin was found. Before being taken to headquarters he had tried to compromise the case with Murtha, pleading that he would rather pay the value of the pin than submit to the disgrace of arrest, and the possible loss of position. Murtha, however, was obdurate, feeling confident that he had landed the thief, and was strengthened in his opinion by the statement of his sister-in-law, who had accompanied him, and the opinion of the police that "Williams" was an old offender. "Williams" was locked up, and the following day admitted his identity, but denied positively having stolen the pin.

He was sent to jail in default of bail, and the following day Murtha received a note by messenger from a business man located not far from Police Headquarters, asking for an appointment, at which time he would be reimbursed for the loss of his pin, on condition that he would not prosecute the case. He immediately notified the police, and was advised to make no compromise. A day later he received a letter from another friend of "Williams," asking him to name a time when he could be seen at his New-York office.

Murtha was averse to having crooks or their agents call at his place of business, and made no appointment, but a few days later agreed to accept the value of the lost pin, and went before the Grand Jury and said he could not swear positively that "Williams" was the thief. Then, despite the evidence and the positive opinion of the police, expressed at the time of the arrest, "Williams" was released. Last night Murtha, when asked what had prompted him to act as he did, said: "You see Detective Cosgrove; he can tell you all about it." More than that he declined to say, except that the matter was settled, and he had no doubt even now as to "Williams's" guilt, and that he did not intend to rest until he had run down the thief's accomplice.

Detective Cosgrove, when told of what Murtha had said, was very much surprised, and declared he had no connection with the case other than to examine "Williams" the night of the arrest and the following day. Chief Hopper, too, was surprised when spoken to concerning the affair, but had nothing to say further than to admit that "Williams" had been released.

This case is only one of several of a similar nature, chief among which was the release of Weinrich and Connelly, the diamond thieves who robbed Freddie Waldmann of $6,000 four months within two weeks. They escaped with a light fine after spending a few weeks in jail.

SOCIETY AND CHURCH EVENTS.

Pleasing Entertainments Given and to Come in Newark and the Oranges.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 2.—Under the management of Miss Lulu Potter, a pupil of James Sauvage, the operetta "A Dress Rehearsal" will be given to-morrow and Tuesday evenings in North End Hall, Belleville Avenue. Miss Adalina Dinelli, violinist from the Royal Academy of Music, London, and other talent will appear. The musicale is for the benefit of the poor in the upper part of the city, and ladies connected with different churches will personally make distributions of funds where most needed.

Miss Kate Axford of 19½ Breinntall Place gave a reception last evening to a number of friends. It was given as a compliment to Miss Zella Crooks of Paterson, who is a guest of Miss Axford. Dancing, singing, and other amusements made the evening pass very pleasantly until midnight, when a collation was served. Among those present were the Misses Belle Moore, Emma Gauch, Stella Woodland, Maggie Maring, Tillie Begerow, Edith and Jessie Zimmerman, Mrs. John Coutrell, Henry Egner, William Gauch, Ernest and E. Begerow, Herman Geiger, Harry Herpers, Harry and Harvey Keller of Lancaster, Penn.; William Frederick, William Davies, John Coutrell, Mr. Wise of Reading, Penn., and Charles Wood.

Hattie J. Ford of Springfield and Edward Price of South Orange will be married on Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock at the Presbyterian Church, Springfield.

A comedy-drama written by Philip A. Gifford will be presented for the first time in Newark next Thursday in Hebrew Hall, Plane Street, north of Market Street. It is a love story of Peachblow Farm, among "The Hills of Sussex," in two chapters. Mr. Gifford has selected excellent players to present the piece, and the sale of tickets thus far shows the interest taken in its production. The proceeds are to be given to St. Stephen's Church.

The fourth annual ball of Newark Lodge, No. 21, B. P. O. E., will be held at the Krueger Auditorium, on Wednesday, Dec. 12.

The engagement of Mr. Louis Roloff and Miss Kate Bopp is announced; also those of Mr. John C. Lapp and Miss Katie Frunk, and Miss Louise Briden of this city to Mr. Charles Conners of Orange.

Mr. and Mrs. John G. Ashenbach of Vailsburg have issued invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Maggie Christine, to Mr. Robert Lincoln Breingan for Wednesday evening, Dec. 12, in the Memorial Presbyterian Church.

The Newark Public High School alumni have arranged for a literary and musical entertainment, to be followed by a dance, to take place in Oraton Hall, 494 Broad Street. The committee in charge has provided the best talent, and promises an attractive and highly-interesting programme.

Woodside and Forest Hill society last night enjoyed a dance and whist party at the new residence of Mr. Ernest Roloff of the firm of B. Fischer & Co. of New-York. Dancing was enjoyed by a large number, while the votaries of whist amused themselves in the smoking room. The guests from New-York were Dr. and Mrs. Anderson, the Misses Anderson, Mrs. Elliman, the Misses Elliman, Prof. Deibel, and Mrs. Zinsser and daughters. Those from Newark were Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Devine, the Misses Devine, Dr. and Mrs. Franklin, Miss Franklin, and the Messrs. Toohey and Cadiz. Among the neighbors were Mr. E. G. Heller, Dr. A. M. Clark, Prof. Hanson, Prof. Blake, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Woodruff, Mr. and Mrs. George Brett, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur E. Long, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Neale, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Lyons, Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Geoffrey, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Teller, Miss Florence Chedister, Miss Ida Heller, Capt. and Mrs. G. N. Ryder, Mr. and Mrs. Keene, Mr. and Mrs. Kline, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Du Bois, Mr. and Mrs. Searing, the Messrs. Baul, Arnaud, and Reuben Heller, Miss Stibbs, Miss Sykes, Miss Lottie Heller, Miss Julia Bird, Miss Vescellus, Miss Helen Blake, the Messrs. Joseph Stewart, Louis, Teller, and W. Landis.

There was a special musical service in the Grove Street Congregational Church, East Orange, this evening. The choir was assisted by Prof. Elchhorn, organist of the Munn Avenue Church, and George Clauder, violoncellist.

The Hillside Presbyterian Christian Endeavor Society observed its first anniversary to-night. The Rev. Ford C. Ottman, Vice President of the Essex County Union, addressed the young people. Robert B. Sinclair, Chairman of the Essex Union, also spoke, as well as the Rev. Stanley White, pastor of the church.

S. H. Hadley, Superintendent of the old Jerry McAuley Mission, in Water Street, New-York, addressed the men's meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association in Music Hall, Orange, to-day.

The Orange Valley Young Men's Christian Association has secured the eminent divine, the Very Rev. S. Reynolds Hole, D. D., Dean of Rochester Cathedral, England, to lecture for the association at Music Hall, Orange, on Wednesday, Dec. 12. The committee has arranged to have 200 seats on the stage for the clergymen of the Oranges. An informal reception will be held after the lecture, by the clergy and committee, at which Bishop Starkey will preside and present the patrons of the lecture to the Dean.

In the Orange Valley Congregational Church this evening the Men's Club provided special music.

The series of University Extension lectures, which will be delivered in the Guild Room of St. Mark's Church, West Orange, during the Winter by Prof. Robert W. Prentiss, M. S., of Rutgers College, will begin Wednesday evening. The subject of the first lecture will be "The Solar System."

At Trinity Presbyterian Church, South Orange, the Rev. Asa Wynkoop has begun a series of Sunday evening studies on the Book of Job. The discourses are delivered extempore, and evince thorough study and grasp of a very interesting subject.

This evening, at Trinity Church, East Orange, the vocal duet, "Glory to Thee, My God, This Night," by Gounod, was sung by Mrs. Alexander King, soprano, and Mrs. C. J. Mills, contralto. Mrs. A. H. Ryan sang H. P. Drake's solo, "Not Ashamed of Christ."

MAY HAVE TO CHANGE THE SLATE.

Newark Republicans Dissatisfied with The Action of the Freeholders.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 2.—There is dissatisfaction among the Republicans with the slate recently adopted by the Board of Chosen Freeholders, and the selected men may be changed from the positions in which they were published in The New-York Times. The ticket as made up recognizes only Americans, whereas one of the greatest party factors is the Germans. The latter claim that their preferment was purposely denied, and, in consequence, the leaders may have to take a back step.

It is no rare thing for a caucus slate to be adopted, and therefore the disgruntled ones may have a permanent thing of it on the outside. Among the "ins" are said to be some who were unsuspected of being candidates, and others who are so unimportant in the party that their selection for office is considered unwise, if not ungrateful to the old reliable workers. Veterans of past campaigns were rejected unmercifully, even William R. Williams, who was supposed to be invincible with the backing of Major Carl Lentz, the Chairman of the Republican County Committee. There are many who now say that the whole thing was a deal.

Assemblyman John C. Elsele, who not long ago announced himself in the field for the Speakership of the next New-Jersey Legislature, says that he has withdrawn his candidacy in favor of Joseph Cross of Union County. Assemblymen Storrs and Olcott are in the race for the leadership of the lower house.

Franklin Murphy, who is battling with Gen. William J. Sewell for the United States Senatorship, has just been elected President of the Frelinghuysen Lancers, one of the best Republican clubs of this city. This sets aside all surmises regarding Frederick Frelinghuysen, who was suggested as a foeman to measure Sewell's strength. Frelinghuysen is with Murphy, but the latter's candidacy is not being viewed with assurance. Neither is there a likelihood of Vice Chancellor Van Fleet or John W. Griggs being selected.

NEW SCHOOLHOUSES FOR MILLBURN

Plans of the First Soon to be Constructed at a Cost of $16,000.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 2.—The grammar school to be erected on Millburn Avenue, Millburn, the contract having been awarded to Patrick Reynolds of this city, is to cost about $16,000. It is the first of three commodious and attractive schoolhouses soon to be built in the township. The building will occupy the present site of Washington Public School and property adjoining on the west, and the first work will be to remove the old schoolhouse and dwelling. The school building will be removed to the township lot on the opposite side of the avenue.

The plans for the new schoolhouse were made by J. Warner Allen of East Orange. The building will have a frontage of 70 feet and a depth of 50 feet, and will be two stories in height. It will be constructed of red selected brick, with terra-cotta trimmings. The entire interior will be finished in North Carolina pine, in natural colors, with staircases of solid oak.

The main entrance will be arched and ten feet wide, and on each side of the building there will be an entrance nine feet wide. The main entrance will open into a hallway, with a big staircase. There will be two classrooms on the first floor. Each will be 24 by 32 feet in dimensions. The teachers will have an office on that floor, which will be about 15 by 17 feet in dimensions. There will be separate wardrobes for each room.

The second floor will be divided into two classrooms and a library room. The room in the pediment on the front of the third story will be 16 by 24 feet, and will be used for scientific purposes.

RIDEOUT SAFELY LOCKED UP.

More Complaints Against Him and His Confederates.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 2.—Elbridge G. Rideout of Tenafly, N. J., who was arrested at Jersey City Friday, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses, by selling mortgaged lots in Suffolk County, N. Y., was held in default of $3,000 bail. Mrs. John Baum of 34 Stone Street and Mrs. Charlotte Bergman of 9 Wood Street made additional complaints yesterday against Rideout, and also against J. H. De Hart, who, they claim, represented Rideout in this city, and a man named Ward, said to be one of the Directors in the land concern, who collected money from them after De Hart made the sale.

Mrs. Baum had purchased three lots for cash, paying $230, and Mrs. Bergman bought nine on the installment plan, for which she had paid up to date $450. Rideout will be examined Monday, on the original complaint made by John Vate of this city.

A MISSING MAN HEARD FROM.

No Reason Given for the Sudden Disappearance of Watson N. Jones.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 2.—News has been received of Watson N. Jones, the Trustee of the Newark Land and Improvement Company, who disappeared mysteriously seven weeks ago to-day, while on a visit to his brother-in-law's house, in Red Bank. It came a few days ago in the shape of a letter received by Mrs. Jones as an inclosure in a letter from his mother in Philadelphia. It was very brief, simply stating that he was well and was employed as an agent or salesman for a Pittsburg business house, and that he would not return to Newark at once.

He gave no reason as to why he went away in such an unaccountable manner, nor has anything definite yet been heard from him.

Sermon by Prof. Briggs.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 2.—Prof. Charles A. Briggs of the Union Theological Seminary, New-York, preached here this evening in the New-York Avenue Reformed Church. The special Sunday evening Gospel services in this church will be continued another month. President Hickie of the New-York Rescue Band will speak on the evening of Dec. 19.

Clothes—especially ready made—often look right in the store; but, a week after, don't fit.

We have but one answer to that: your money back if you want it.

Yes; another answer; overcoats that fit and stay fitted—you don't know how particular we are, unless you've been here lately.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES, { Prince, Warren, 32d St.

TWO KILLED IN A COLLISION

And a Fireman So Seriously Injured that He Will Probably Die.

LOCKSPORT, Penn., Dec. 2.—A serious collision, by which two persons were killed and one seriously injured, occurred near here at 12:30 o'clock this morning.

George W. Hull, a New-Jersey Central engineer, whose home is at 340 Communipaw Avenue, Jersey City, was sent out yesterday to bring in a special coal train from the mines. Shortly before reaching this town, Hull was ordered to run on to a siding, which he did, in order to let a fast freight pass. After the freight had gone by Hull started again, and when about half a mile from here he ran into the rear end of the freight train, which had stopped at a crossing to allow another train to pass. A dense fog prevailed, and Hull was not able to see the lights of the freight train. His engine was derailed and upset in a ditch, Hull being pinned under it. He was probably killed instantly.

Lewis Gordon, his fireman, whose home is in Elizabethport, N. J., jumped in order to save himself, but broke both legs, and will probably die. The caboose of the freight train was wrecked and set on fire by a lamp. While it was burning Thomas Lukins, the conductor, who resides in West Elizabeth Street, Bayonne, N. J., came back to ascertain the damage done, when a barrel of oil in the caboose exploded. The burning oil was thrown upon Lukins, and he was burned to death before assistance could be rendered by the train hands. The money damage is not known.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Benefit of the Church Hospital.—A. M. Palmer has tendered a benefit to the Church Hospital and Dispensary of the Protestant Episcopal Church of New-York, to be given at Palmer's Theatre next Thursday afternoon. The programme will include Mr. Shazelle's entertainment; a one-act play called "Keeping Up Appearances," in which Annie Russell will appear; a duet by the Abbott sisters of the "Little Christopher Columbus" company; Act III. of "In Spite of All," in which Minnie Maddern Fiske and Frederick Paulding will appear, and "One Touch of Nature," with J. H. Stoddart, E. M. Bell, and Maud Harrison in the cast. Among the patronesses of the hospital are Mrs. Samuel Sloan, Jr., Mrs. B. Ogden Chisolm, Mrs. Thomas L. James, Mrs. A. M. Palmer, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. Valentine C. Hall, Mrs. D. Cutting, Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert, Mrs. A. Lansing Bayard, Mrs. Robert C. Myles, and Mrs. George A. Morrison.

—The Russell Benefit.—The arrangements for the grand benefit performance to be given at the Broadway Theatre next Thursday afternoon as a testimonial to Manager John H. Russell are practically completed, and the benefit promises to be on of the greatest ever given in New-York, both artistically and financially. Frank McKee, the Treasurer of the managers' committee, has already received a large number of subscriptions and orders for seats, which insure a crowded house. The programme will be a long one, and the curtain will rise promptly at 1 o'clock. Mr. Russell's physicians are now hopeful of his complete recovery in time, and the money raised by the benefit will be used exclusively to meet his expenses while under treatment. It will be invested in a trust fund, so that it can never be diverted from its original purpose.

—Wilson Barrett's Jersey.—Mrs. Caine, the aged mother of Hall Caine, saw Wilson Barrett in his dramatization of her son's book, "The Manxman," during the last week of his engagement in London. The old lady declared herself as greatly pleased with the play, but said that she did not like Mr. Barrett as an actor. She promised to knit him one herself, which should be an exact duplicate of those worn by the Manx people. She kept her word, and on the last Saturday night of his Liverpool engagement Mr. Barrett for the first time wore the garment made for him by Mrs. Caine. He promised never to wear any other jersey in "The Manxman," and he is wearing it now at the American Theatre.

—Princess Paulina Coming.—Manager F. F. Proctor has cabled from London to George E. Wallen, his manager in this city, that he has signed a contract covering fifty weeks for the exhibition in America of Princess Paulina, the smallest of living women. She is eighteen years old, but seventeen inches in height, and weighs only eight pounds. This atom of humanity, who has made a great sensation in Europe, was born in Holland and is the daughter of an Amsterdam banker. She is said to be bright, highly accomplished, and to speak four languages fluently. The Princess will sail for New-York Dec. 12, and will make her American début at Proctor's before the holidays.

—Yale Boys See "Rob Roy."—When Juliette Corden tripped on the stage of the Herald Square Theatre in "Rob Roy" Saturday night she was liberally decked with the victorious colors of Yale. The boxes and several rows of the orchestra were filled with sons of old Yale, and they went almost wild with enthusiasm when Miss Corden appeared. A delegation of three was appointed, which went to a neighboring florist's, purchased a beautiful bouquet of roses and violets, and presented it to Miss Corden after the performance was over.

—"Little Christopher" in London.—The four hundredth consecutive performance of "Little Christopher Columbus" in London will be given to-night. The burlesque will reach its one hundredth performance in this city at the Garden Theatre Dec. 31.

Drill by Grammar School Boys.

Four thousand persons crowded the Grand Central Palace Saturday night to witness an exhibition drill by pupils of Grammar School No. 87, who have formed the First Battalion of the American Guard.

The precision with which the young soldiers went through the manual of arms amazed the many Grand Army men present. School Commissioner Goulden reviewed the battalion.

The officers of the battalion were: Company A—Captain—French; First Lieutenant—Sneckner; Second Lieutenant—Simmons. Company B—Captain—Bride; First Lieutenant—Bruno; Second Lieutenant—Sweeney. The Drum Major was Jesse Lewis.

No Doubt that They Were Drowned.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 2.—The supposition that George Gerner and Frederick Myers, two business men of this city, were drowned on Saturday, caused by the finding of their overturned skiff, was confirmed to-day by the washing ashore of clothing belonging to the missing sportsmen. Their relatives have given up all hope.

Flint's Fine Furniture.
The most acceptable present. Prices very low. 45 West 23d St.—Adv.

UPHOLSTERY.

Commencing to-day, December 3rd, and for the entire week, we shall quote lower prices for Lace Curtains and Upholstery goods than ever before in this city.

French Jute Velour Portieres, at $22.50 per pair; formerly $37.50. French Satin Tapestry Portieres, at $12.75 per pair; formerly $16.50. Renaissance Tapestry Portieres, double faced, at $9.50 per pair; formerly $12.75. Satin Derby Portieres, at $3.85 per pair; formerly $5.50.

We also continue our sale of high-class Hangings and Coverings, at nearly one-half former prices.

Special: All Silk French Damask, in Blue, Rose, Nile and Gold, 50 inches wide, at $5.10 per yard; actual value $8.50. Renaissance Tapestry, double faced, at $2.00 per yard; formerly $4.00. Venetian double weave hanging, at $2.85 per yard; formerly $4.50.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

STEINWAY

The Standard Pianos of the World!

The Largest Establishment in Existence.

Warerooms: Steinway Hall, New-York.

OPPOSE SUNDAY SALOONS

Ministers Protest Against Making Sabbath Sales Legal.

THE REV. DR. DUFFIELD'S DENUNCIATION

The Rev. J. A. B. Wilson Scores Those Pastors Who Favor the Proposed Change in the Excise Laws.

As a prelude to his sermon, the Rev. Howard Duffield in the First Presbyterian Church yesterday morning spoke upon the Sunday saloon question. He said:

"To legalize a Sunday saloon trade in the interest of civic purity might at any time be not unjustly deemed preposterous. At the present moment such a project is monstrous.

"The proposal to legalize the Sunday saloon is anti-Scriptural.

"The debates now on do not concern mere political expediencies. They raise the grave question of the legalizing and explicit infraction of a Divine law.

"The proposal to legalize the Sunday saloon is unstatesmanlike.

"The function of the State is to manufacture manhood. The product of the saloon is blighted manhood. Every malady that festers in the body politic is bred in this civic pesthouse. It is the advance agent of despair. It is the turbid fountainhead of tenement house misery. The common weal demands that the grogshop is not coddled, but throttled.

"The proposal to legalize the Sunday saloon is impolitic.

"The single target at which the ballots of November's election were volleyed was a governmental system that would have been an impossibility but for the saloon. The saloon is the lair of the Tiger. Wounded with sore smiting, he has slunk into its cavernous recesses to recruit, and sends forth his wailing petition that the hands which clubbed him well-nigh unto death should brew elixirs for the recruiting of his strength.

"The suggestion is characteristic. It is a deft flank movement to rob the conquerors of the fruits of their victory. The welkin has been ringing with plaudits of our deliverance from the rule of wrong, but the worst of tyranny is rum rule.

"The proposal to legalize the Sunday saloon is unfair.

"There is a large class of people in the community to whom the saloon is an abomination. They are persons who believe that there are higher ends in life than the tickling of the palate. They love the city of their habitation, they toil unsparingly for the common good, they are striving with girded endeavor to keep their homes winsome, their children clean, and their neighborhood wholesome. It simply is not fair, it is intolerably unjust, to insist that this class of citizens shall not enjoy one twenty-four hours of relief in seven days."

At the Eighteenth Street Methodist Church last night the Rev. J. A. B. Wilson delivered a sermon on "An Hour in Judge Hogan's Court." He said:

"A matter of public interest recently drew me to the Jefferson Market Police Court. Justice Hogan, when he learned of my presence, invited me to a seat on the bench beside him. I divided my time Saturday between Justice Hogan's and Justice Voorhis's court.

"I want to say that I saw nothing in any case to impress me unfavorably. Each Justice manifested both patience and kindness in each case. I should say that Justice Voorhis is a strict constructionist, while Justice Hogan is a liberal constructionist.

"In almost every case that I saw, strong drink figured conspicuously in some form. I could not but think that this city sells licenses to nearly 10,000 at-heart criminals to manufacture this kind of output. And now these murderers of life and character want the privilege of legally carrying on the traffic of death on God's holy day.

"And would you believe it, that there are in some pulpits in this city, ministers who strike hands with these murderers and say they ought to have the privilege? The devil can afford to go elsewhere and leave this city. These pulpiteers can take better care of his business than he can himself.

"What if these liquor sellers are strong? Is God Almighty weak? Has truth lost its charm or potency that its chosen advocates should surrender to the enemy? We, as ministers and Christians, have nothing to do with the strength of the cause. The question of its righteousness is all that should affect us. Any one can advocate a strong and triumphant cause.

"Some are saying the most radical things now who were scarcely heard before the election, but the duty is yours and mine to throttle this monster of Sunday selling law or consume ourselves in the struggle.

"I want one and all to sign a protest against legalizing Sunday selling. Don't stop to ask if you will win. We are going to win, but suppose not, our cause is radiant with the incandescence of righteousness."

The Rev. Dr. Millard preached at the Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church last night on "Legalizing the Sunday Saloon." He said:

"Somewhere we must make place for a calm appeal to reason. We shall have to guard ourselves against extreme utterance and indiscriminate condemnation. Let us then reckon at the outset with this very important fact—is it not the saloon keeper and the vicious class alone who are asking for the extension of Sunday privileges to the dram shop?

"This is American. Is it unreasonable to ask our adopted fellow-citizens to sacrifice some of their indulgences to make our heritage what we intended it to be?

"It is American to have an exalted moral aim in Government. The foundation of the Nation was laid deep in the convictions of conscience. Its walls arose with prayers and noble deeds.

"There is a deep American conviction that the saloon must have no more favors. There is in the American a deep-seated aversion to the saloon. What a small portion of really native Americans enter the liquor traffic! It is to our glory that the tendency of our legislation has been in the nature of restricting the dram shop.

"But some will say that in denying the poor man the right to buy drinks on Sunday we discriminate against him. We do not mean to do that. However, it is true that the vicious class of drinking men infest the saloons rather than the large hotels and clubs.

"But I advocate that liquor selling in these places also be stopped.

"Then, again, arises the argument on all sides, that such procedure would give our police and other public officials further opportunity to levy blackmail against those who should desire to sell on Sunday.

"How revolting is such an argument! By noticing it, or recognizing it, as a point for discussion, we would have to first accept the theory that no laws can be made or enforced where the criminal interests of our dishonest public officials are to be affected."

BEST & CO

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Stout Boys

Need not cause parents the expense of having clothes made to order to be sure of getting exactly the right fit.

We cut a line of goods particularly for them, at a range of prices which includes everything desirable, with the usual guarantee of satisfactory wear, and all the other advantages to be derived from buying Children's Clothing where that is made the exclusive business.

60-62 West 23d St.

CARPETS.

Clearing Up Sale.

Great Reductions in all the various grades.

RUGS! RUGS! RUGS!

AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT.

"THE NEW HARTFORD,"

Equal in effect to an Oriental and at about the price of a Smyrna.

We have also made from odd pieces and patterns of every quality of Carpets, RUGS, (with borders,) suitable for all kinds of rooms,

At Remnant Prices.

(Bring size of room.)

CHENILLE CURTAINS.

SPECIAL!

Importer's samples in strips and pairs at the Uniform Price of $2.00;

Worth from $5 to $8.00.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,

SIXTH AV., 13th AND 14th STS.

BRASS FIRE GOODS,

FENDERS, FIRE SCREENS, ANDIRONS, FIRE SETS, COAL AND WOOD STANDS, HEARTH BROOMS, &c., &c.

LEWIS & CONGER

130 and 132 West 42d St.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

On the Etruria from Liverpool.

B.——John Burns, J. Z. Batten, Miss Kitty Bentley, R. M. Bremner, Mr. Brockhurst, Mrs. Brockhurst, J. Williams Benn.——C.——C. A. Crocker, A. C. Cairns, Walter H. Campbell, Miss Carlisle, Col. G. Chrystle, James B. Close, Mr. Cockburn, W. Courtauld, Mrs. R. A. Craig, Miss Craig, Mr. H. Craig.——D.——G. T. Day, John Dempster, Miss Edith Draper, Miss Louise Draper, Stephen Duncan, Miss Effie Duncan, W. H. Dwyer.——F.——Mr. Fennell, Mrs. Fitzgerald, E. M. Fox, Mrs. Frame, James E. Furman.——G.——Miss K. F. Gallaudet, Miss Mary Gamble, Mrs. L. Givernaud, Pedro Gomez, Hugh Gough, Lady Georgiana Gough, Miss Katherine N. Gough, Master Hugh W. Gough, Francis C. Gray, Miss Mary C. Gray.——H.——H. E. Hall, Mrs. Hall, H. W. B. Harrison, John P. Headridge, J. H. Hodge, Miss Katie Hodge, W. J. Holland, William Horlick, Mrs. Horlick, William Horlick, Jr., Miss Mabel Horlick, George Horlick, Milton Horlick, Arthur Howard.——J.——Alfred Johnston, P. H. Johnston.——K.——Mrs. Francis L. Kendall.——L.——Solomon Levi, H. Loeb, E. H. Lunken.——M.——D. R. Mackenzie, Robert Martin, Nevin McConnell, James A. McNally, Oscar F. Meline, E. L. Merrifield, Rex Miller, H. Miller, Mrs. Miller.——N.——Thomas S. Nickerson, Mrs. Nickerson.——P.——Gov. Carroll E. Page, H. W. Pardey, Samuel M. Porter, Redfield Proctor.——R.——William B. Riley, Mrs. Riley, R. R. Roberts, Miss Florence Robinson, G. A. Rostron.——S.——L. F. Schwartz, J. Shand, E. A. Slisbee, Harry Sinnamon, Eustace T. Souter, Mrs. N. Stanley, Robert Stewart, E. G. Studley, W. F. Sutton, Mrs. Sutton.——T.——The Rev. Frank De Witt Talmage, J. C. Taylor, Mrs. Taylor, Mr. Thayer, Bryan A. Tomblin.——W.——F. L. Warner, James Watson, H. Widdiman, John F. Wilts.——Z.——G. de Zaldo.

On La Bourgogne from Havre.

A.——H. D. Allen, Félix Ancel.——B.——Mr. Boyard, Mr. Boon, Mrs. Boon.——C.——Miss Emma Cole, J. A. Church, Jr., Mrs. D. Corrieri.——D.——Mrs. Donnelly, Mr. Duvivier.——E.——Ricardo R. Espinoza, Leopold Ernstein.——G.——Mr. Guardino, G. Gross, Mrs. Gazzi.——H.——Mr. Hust, Mr. Holden, Mr. Haller.——I.——Miss Inderbitzin.——J.——Mrs. E. K. Jones, Miss Jones.——K.——F. W. Kaufmann, Mr. Kamp.——L.——Mrs. Lydig, Mr. Lydig.——M.——W. Mursel, P. Mariotti, Mrs. A. Mariotti, Emile Morel, Max Marx, Mrs. Marx, Mrs. Molins.——N.——Alfred E. Norris, Mrs. Norris.——O.——E. L. Oppenheim.——P.——W. H. Peck, Mrs. W. M. Post, Miss Post, Mr. Sons.——Q.——Camille Quinefault.——R.——C. Raybault.——S.——Mr. Schaller, Mrs. Schaller, G. W. Sheet, Mrs. Sheet.——T.——S. Twitchell, Georges Tilmant.——V.——Mr. Volobuef.——W.——G. P. Way, Mrs. Way, Mrs. Van Winkle.

O'Neill's,

6th Av., 20th to 21st St.

Grand Opening

Holiday Goods

LAMPS.

Banquet, Princess, and Piano Lamps,

Mounted in Solid Brass and Wrought Iron.

SATSUMA, TEPLITZ, and BONN VASES,

Mounted in

Banquet and Princess Lamps.

Onyx Tables, Cabinets, and Pedestals.

Statuettes, Groups, and Figures in French Bronze and Italian Marble.

CLOCKS, CLOCK SETS,

Candelabra,

Jewelry, Leather Goods,

UMBRELLAS, CANES,

Silver Toilet Articles, &c.

DOLLS, DOLLS, DOLLS.

Largest Assortment French and German Dolls, Dressed and Undressed.

LOWEST PRICES.

Special Offering

Ladies' Fur Garments

PERSIAN LAMB JACKETS, made in the latest shapes, extremely large sleeves,

79.00 and 89.00.

Worth 150.00 and 198.00.

CIRCULAR CAPES of Dark Eastern Mink, full sweeps, fine lining,

69.00 to 97.00.

Regular price 85.00 to 120.00.

WOOL SEAL CAPES, correct shapes, full sweeps, fine lining,

29.75 to 59.00.

Regular price 39.00 to 79.00.

Cloth Jackets.

Fine Beaver Cloth Jackets, Double Breasted, Knee Length, Newest Shapes,

7.98, Worth 11.75.

Large Assortment

DOUBLE TEXTURE

MACKINTOSHES,

ALL COLORS,

At Special Prices.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—A colored woman known as Mary Dean, alias Mary Cradel, was yesterday held for trial in the Yorkville Police Court, charged with a murderous assault upon Catherine Rogers, who is now in Bellevue Hospital with a fractured skull. The prisoner gave her address as 321 West Forty-second Street, but inquiry at that address showed that she did not live there.

—An afternoon tea and Christmas sale of useful and fancy articles, for the benefit of consignors, will be held in the needlework department of the Young Women's Christian Association, 7 East Fifteenth Street, on Wednesday, Dec. 5, from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. The sale will continue throughout the holidays.

—A paper entitled "Josephine and Napoleon" will be read by Mrs. Isabel Massillon Witherspoon at the Hotel Brunswick tomorrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. The paper will be a feature of a drawing room afternoon.

—Miss Beaston of Philadelphia will give a course of five lectures on the masterpieces of German literature at the Waldorf Friday afternoons at 3 o'clock. The first lecture of the series will be given Dec. 7.

—St. Cecile Lodge, No. 568, F. and A. M., will confer the third degree to-morrow afternoon at 1:30 o'clock in Tuscan Room, Masonic Hall.

Brooklyn.

—The Board of Elections will begin to-day to pay the election officials who served the city during the last election. The checks range from $5 to $50. The total sum to be paid out amounts to $122,510. This is the earliest time in seventeen years that the election officials have been paid.

—Mrs. Sadie Burgess of 211 Livingston Street accidentally took an overdose of morphine at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. She was troubled with insomnia. Her husband took her to the Adams Street Police Station, where an ambulance surgeon attended her.

—Empire Council, No. 105, of the Home Circle will give an entertainment next Wednesday evening, in the Criterion Theatre. Prof. Burkhardt will give an illustrated lecture on a "Trip Around the World," and Conterno will furnish music.

—The Board of Aldermen will meet this afternoon, and it is expected they will take some action regarding the itinerant bands, as Mayor Schieren vetoed the last measure to keep them off the streets.

—There will be a public meeting in the City Hall to-night to discuss the question of more parks for Brooklyn. The idea is to get property in the suburbs before the values increase.

—The annual dinner of the New-England Society will be held in the art rooms of the Academy of Music, Friday evening, Dec. 11.

—The Veteran Volunteer Firemen's Association will hold its annual ball in the Academy of Music Feb. 6.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Chester, Vt., Dec. 2.—Omer Stuart, a prominent farmer and freight teamster between Londonderry and Chester, was arrested last night, charged with forging the name of Fred Valies of Londonderry to two notes that were discounted at the National Bank of Chester some months ago. Stuart has always borne a first-class reputation for honesty, and has held important offices. His arrest created a profound sensation.

Grand Forks, N. D., Dec. 2.—The eleven members of Coxey's army arraigned in the United States Court Friday for resisting officers pleaded guilty yesterday. Nine of them were sentenced by Judge Thomas to one month in jail. Sentence on the two leaders, Smith and Breshman, was reserved.

CARPETS. CARPETS. CARPETS.

Special offerings this week in CARPETS AND RUGS, At Cowperthwait's New Store, 104 West 14th St., near 6th Av.

FLIES UP-TOWN OFFICE,

1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.

Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Warned of the Coming Gale.

From The Milwaukee Wisconsin.

On the occasion of a severe storm a few weeks ago, Forecast Officer Moore determined to find out how many vessel Captains had remained in port on the strength of the warnings furnished to mariners by the Weather Bureau. The Captains themselves were asked to furnish information, and the replies received from them showed that 290 vessels had been sheltered in lake ports during the storm in consequence of the bureau's warning. The telegram sent to the man in charge of the display station at Manistique was delayed at Sault Ste. Marie for four hours, and when the Manistique signalman finally received it, he hurried to the harbor to warn the Captain of the schooner Holmes. The Captain of the Holmes, however, had set sail, and, though still in sight, the

Monday
Dec. 3-1894

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

WILLIAM'S SPEECH READY

It Will Be Read in the Reichstag Next Wednesday.

PROPHETIC OF CONTINENTAL PEACE

Reference Expected to the Death of Alexander III.—Repressive Measures to Control the Socialists.

BERLIN, Dec. 2.—The speech from the throne has finally been revised, and is now in the form in which the Emperor will read it to the Deputies next Wednesday. It contains the usual declarations that Germany enjoys friendly relations with the powers, and that the aspirations of all Europe seem to point to the maintenance of peace. A sympathetic reference to Alexander III.'s death is about the only other noteworthy feature of the paragraphs concerning foreign affairs.

Touching domestic politics, the Emperor will emphasize the necessity that the Government be armed against the cause of the revolution, and that the full strength of the law be exerted to control the Socialistic agitation. He will express hope that the Reichstag will give the Government the needed support to these ends. He will mention Dr. Miquel's financial reforms as a new attempt to place the finances of the empire on a stabie basis. Judicial reforms, the proposal to extend workingmen's insurance, and measures to relieve the agricultural distress will be alluded to briefly. The recent Ministerial crisis, which everybody would like to have explained, will be ignored.

The question of passing a memorial resolution concerning Alexander III. has stirred much bad feeling among the Imperial Deputies. Eugen Richter, as usual, opposing anything that the Government advocates, says, in his Freisinnige-Zeitung, that the resolution would be against all precedent, as the deaths of foreign sovereigns heretofore have been merely announced in the Reichstag, in case it was in session. Whether the Government will try to honor the Czar's memory despite the Social Democrats, Radicals, and Poles, remains in doubt. The Social Democrats and Radicals are also in league to defeat the re-election of Herr von Levetzow to be President of the Reichstag. As in the previous session, the officers of the House will be: Herr von Levetzow, President; Freiherr von Buol-Berenberg, First Vice President; Dr. Buerklin, Second Vice President.

The most important business of the Reichstag, after the anti-Socialist bill, will be Dr. Miquel's reform proposals. The broad lines of the reform are understood to be: The collection of the matricular contributions to the Imperial Treasury for another year, and thereafter such an increase of imperial taxes as will partly relieve the Federal States; at the same time, the permanent regulation of the amount of future Federal contributions. The high-tariff Conservatives do not expect many favors, although they will continue to beg for them.

Privy Councilor Gamp, a big man among the Agrarian Deputies, has already approached Freiherr von Hammerstein, Minister of Agriculture, with a novel project, which he thinks would solve the problem of agricultural distress. He asks that the Government buy German grain, grind it at Government mills, and sell the product abroad. The small grain growers, he says, would be thus assured an easy market and higher prices. This plan has been received in silence at the Ministry of Agriculture. The other proposals of the Agrarians—such as higher protection of sugar, beets, grains, and similar farm produce—have been treated in the same manner. For the present, Emperor William has limited Freiherr von Hammerstein's activity to the semi-military plan of canals, which he hopes to cut through several Prussian districts. These canals would benefit farming interests greatly, but the Agrarians do not seem to think much of them.

The anti-Semites, who hailed with delight the coming Hohenlohe and Koeller, began to mistrust both, and express doubts that much more is to be had from the new men than from the hated Caprivi. The semi-official newspapers give abundant cause for this revulsion, as they protest strongly against Jew-baiting as a political practice. The anti-Semites mean to test Hohenlohe's position by introducing a bill forbidding the immigration of Jews. The Deputies who have come to Berlin have been looking over the new Reichstag Building. They have found it incomplete and uncomfortable. Before Wednesday, however, it can be put in fair order for the opening ceremonies.

The Prince of Wales is expected to arrive here on Tuesday. Never before has any meeting between him and the Emperor been associated with politics, yet now both Court and diplomatic circles concur in the belief that somehow the Prince has assume the rôle of mediator. According to dispatches from St. Petersburg, the Czar and Czarina, after visiting Copenhagen in June and Osborne in July, will return to St. Petersburg by way of Berlin.

That the Emperor does not look with pleasure on the signs of an Anglo-Russian entente is self-evident. His dissatisfaction has been increased by the cool reception given to the Prince of Naples in St. Petersburg. As a representative of King Humbert and the future ruler of a power in the Triple Alliance, the Italian Crown Prince had every reason to expect some consideration. Yet he was not invited to the wedding, although room was provided for Gen. Boisdeffre and Admiral Vervais, the French delegates. In the course of his short stay in Potsdam, the Crown Prince told the Emperor a few things about the snubs given him and the cordiality shown to the Frenchmen. If the Prince of Wales shall dispute the disagreeable impression left by the Crown Prince's story, he will do more than ever before to suppress bad feeling among the powers.

The semi-official newspapers continue to treat the Anglo-Russian understanding as an influence for peace, and therefore for the strengthening of the Triple Alliance. The Koelnische Zeltung denies the existence of a definite agreement, holding that England is merely feeling her way with Russia.

The Novoe Vremya, recurring yesterday to the subject of the Anglo-Russian understanding, commented caustically on the enthusiastic predictions of the London press. "The statements alleging a close friendship between England and Russia," it says, "are incoherent gabble. Russia desires an entente with England as regards the Dardanelles, but never would become the tool of the English against Russia's trustier allies, the French."

Miss Orchard, the Czarina's English governess from childhood, remains as her companion in Russia.

The newspapers are filled with details of the Princess Bismarck's death. The Neueste Nachrichten says that in the sunny days early in November she took long drives to bid farewell to the best-loved scenes around Varzin. After Nov. 17 she did not leave her bed, although she insisted upon directing her houshold to the last. The old Chancellor visited her bedside twice every night. He was taking a short rest in his own room on the last night when Dr. Schweninger called him to her deathbed.

A correspondent mentions in the Neueste Nachrichten that the Princess never heard her husband speak in the Reichstag. "It would be too painful," she said, "to see him fighting men who wish him evil." In times when rumors of plots to assassinate her husband were especially numerous, she was ever fearful of an attempt to poison him, and prepared all his food with her own hands. The correspondence between them has been reprinted to show their mutual devotion. Wherever Bismarck was he would close the busiest day with a letter wishing her good-night. He would send her a bit of jessamine from Peterhof, edelweiss from Gastein, and heather blossoms from France.

Information from good sources indicates that the Government thinks of levying prohibitory taxes on American cereals and timber unless Congress modifies the tariff on German sugar. Such a measure would help still the complaints of the agrarians against the reciprocity tariff introduced by Caprivi.

The Social-Democratic Deputies will meet here on Thursday to consider the Bebel-Vollmar feud and to arrange a programme of Parliamentary action. Grillenberger, Vollmar's lieutenant, will advise his chief to make a sacrifice to harmony, and Liebknect will try to pacify Bebel. The object is to close up the ranks in the face of the common foe, even if permanent unity cannot be established. The people of Dresden have decided to erect a statue to Bismarck in the market place. The unveiling will take place on Bismarck's eightieth birthday.

Consul General W. S. Carroll of Dresden has had a relapse. In view of his condition the fair for the American Charity Fund has been postponed. The Deputy Consuls in Dresden and several conspicuous Americans were entertained at dinner on Thanksgiving by John Bard. Toasts were drank to President Cleveland, to Saxony, and to the Consul General. Mr. Fairbanks, organist in the American Church in Dresden, has given several successful concerts, with the assistance of Fräulein von Vissen as vocalist.

The Emperor will make a long visit in the Reichsland next Summer. The Empress and the Princess will pass several weeks at Château Urville, his castle near the French frontier.

Conferences of German railway employes have been held in Munich, Stuttgart, Carlsruh, Mayence, and other cities. All voted for the stoppage of freight trains and most passenger trains on Sunday, so as to give the officials a day of rest. The South German Governments favor the reform.

The Vossische Zeltung's Tokio correspondent says that German is rapidly displacing English as the principal foreign language in Japan. The Japanese Minister of Education has issued a rescript substituting German at the head of the foreign languages taught in the universities and high schools. There are seven German professors in the University of Tokio.

The trial of Leberecht von Kotze, the central figure in the anonymous letter scandal at Court, is expected to end with an acquittal.

The Austrian Government has concluded negotiations with the Rothschild syndicate for a loan of 70,000,000 florins in gold, which is required to complete the reform of the currency. The syndicate already holds the greater part of the needed bullion.

GREEK RESIDENTS TO ARMENIANS

Sympathy and Indignation Expressed for the Horrible Massacre—The Turkish Ambassador Condemned.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Inclosed herewith I hand you a copy of a translation of the leading article in the Greek newspaper, Atlantis, published in this city Nov. 24, accompanied with a copy of the editor's—also Greek society's President, Mr. Vlasto's—letter which manifests the sentiment of the Greek colony of this city and vicinity toward the Armenian question and the Turkish Ambassador, Mavroyeni Bey.

The Philharmenie Association of America requests the publication of this translation, also Mr. Vlasto's letter, in your invaluable paper.

JOHN S. DIONIAN,
President of the Philharmenie Association of America.

New-York, Nov. 30, 1894.

Mr. Vlasto's Letter.

I have the pleasure to inclose you to-day issue of the Greek newspaper, Atlantis, the leading article of which, under the title of "The Massacres in Armenia," expresses the greatest sympathy for your people, and bitterly condemns Mavroyeni Bey for the gratuitous defence of the Turkish Government, quoting at the same time the reply published in The Herald.

As a Greek and as President of the Gree Society of New-York, and at the same time editor of The Atlantis, I express to you my heartiest sympathy, and would gladly co-operate in any movement to alleviate the distress of your people with whom ancient and brotherly ties unite us.

SOLON J. VLASTO.

To J. S. Dionian, Esq., President Armenian Society.

Greeks Sympathize with Armenians.

From Atlantis, Nov. 24.

The recent terrible massacre of thousands of men, women, and children in Armenia once more aroused the indignation of the civilized world, and the most fiendish outrages perpetrated on the female population filled the world with horror and consternation. The attention of the President of the United States has been called to the shameful and criminal indifference of Europe in the execution of the sixty-first article of the Berlin treaty.

At first the Sublime Porte denied the truth of the massacre, later on was obliged to admit it, but attributed it to the Armenian brigands, and as a matter of formality and to blindfold the European powers, appointed a Turkish commission to investigate the report.

The Turkish Ambassador at Washington published a lengthy article in The New-York Herald, giving his Government's version of the massacre, at the same time maliciously accusing the Armenian revolutionary committees here and elsewhere with grossly exaggerating the reports.

An Armenian answered Mavroyeni Bey through The Herald, exposing the utter unreliability and fallacy of his statement.

We are surprised to see that Mavroyeni Bey, being himself a Greek, forgets the massacres of Scio, Crete, Bulgaria, most especially the hanging of the Greek Patriarch, Gregory, and the dragging of his body through the streets of Constantinople; he is a faithful employe of his wretched and heartless master. The people of the United States are indignant at the atrocities committed and are ready to extend a helping hand to the Armenians, but will the United States Government intervene? Of all the nations, the only one who can restore order in Armenia and enforce the execution of the Berlin treaty is Russia, but to do this she must occupy the country from Erzeroum to Diarbekir, and such an occupation could not be tolerated by England, because Russia from Diarbekir could easily enter Mesopotamia and thence through the great waterways of Euphrates and Tigris could reach the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean.

Diplomacy and the political interests of Europe will override philanthropy and humanity, and the hysterical manifestation of indignation in England will die away. The Kurds, Turks, and Circassians will continue to terrorize poor Armenia, and the peaceful inhabitants of the unhappy country will be subjected to blood-curdling atrocities; on the other hand, Europe most probably will accept the report prepared by the commission appointed by the Sultan, which commission is entirely composed of Turks, who are no better than their murderous, bloodthirsty brethren who live on the life blood of Christian Armenia.

Another View of the Matter.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I desire to express my approval of your attitude in this unfortunate Turkish affair. As an American who has just returned from Constantinople, after a somewhat long visit, I feel in a position to think and speak intelligently on the subject.

Up to the present no direct proofs or details of the reported massacre of Armenians have reached us, and it seems to me inconsistent with the American love of fair play to condemn the "Sick Man" unheard. I know well the failings of the Turk, but that he has the instincts of humanity was shown in the Sultan's recognition of the suffering caused by the recent great fires out West.

I do not wish to be understood as excusing or championing the Turk in the event of a substantiation of these truly horrible charges, but I do want to warn serious thinkers against any hasty steps which will be sure (should the charges be unfounded or even grossly exaggerated) to vitally affect the influence and attentions now so markedly shown the American Minister at the Turkish Court.

Having business relations with the Turkish Government, I had many occasions of meeting our Minister—Judge Terrell—and I know him to be an able and energetic diplomat. He takes the keenest interest in that most difficult of problems, the "Eastern question," and in the short intervals since his appointment has posted himself thoroughly upon the situation.

As you point out in your editorial of to-day, the cities and villages are so isolated and the railroad and telegraphic communications are so crude that rapid, reliable transmission of news is impossible.

As regards the reported total suppression of American newspapers in Turkey, my experience leads me to believe it more likely to be a case of temporary suspension by the Official Censor, an old-time right applied to their own as well as foreign papers.

EVERETT W. FRAZAR.

New-York, Nov. 30.

SIMPSON CHURCH JUBILEE

Fiftieth Anniversary of a Prosperous Brooklyn Parish.

PROPERTY WITHOUT INCUMBRANCE

Former Pastors Deliver Addresses and ex-Sunday School Superintendents Tell of the Doings of Their Time.

The golden jubilee of the Simpson Methodist Church, Willoughby and Clermont Avenues, Brooklyn, was celebrated yesterday by a congregation which filled the church to the doors.

The pastor is the Rev. Dr. J. O. Wilson, who is also Chaplain of the Fourteenth Regiment. Mr. Wilson is an earnest worker and possesses great business ability. When he became pastor of the Simpson Church there was on it a forty-six-thousand-dollar mortgage. That has been paid, and it was a matter of great satisfaction to the large congregation yesterday to know not only that they were observing in a church entirely free from debt the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of their parish, but also that they possessed absolutely church, chapel, and parsonage, the total value of which is $160,000.

George W. Martin opened the services at 10:30 yesterday morning with an organ voluntary, and this was followed by an anthem, "Worship the Lord, Most High," and a hymn, "I Love Thy Kingdom, Lord." The Rev. Dr. Wilson then offered prayer, and the choir sang Davis's anthem, "Sing unto the Lord." The Scriptures were read by the pastor, the choir chanted the Gloria Patri, and the quartet sang an offertory, "God's Angel Legions."

Much interest was manifested in the sermon, which was preached by the Rev. Dr. John A. Roche, who was pastor of the church in 1861 and 1862. At the conclusion he offered prayer, and, after the singing by the congregation of "Zion Stands with Hills Surrounded," the pastor pronounced the benediction.

The afternoon services were held under the auspices of the Sunday school, which consists of 700 pupils and teachers. The Superintendent, Oliver L. Dorlon, presided. The exercises included the singing of "King of Glory" by the school; prayer by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. J. O. Wilson; singing of "Room at the Cross," and then an address by James McGee, who was Superintendent of the Sunday school from 1866 to 1874.

The infant class sang a hymn, and Thomas L. Jones, who was Superintendent of the school from 1874 to 1884 delivered a short address, which was of a reminiscent character. The school then sang "True Hearted, Whole Hearted," and another of the old Superintendents, Dr. J. Freeman Atwood, who was in charge of the school from 1884 to 1893, next addressed the children, and after a hymn, which was rendered by the infant class, Oliver L. Dorlon, the present Superintendent, made a happy address. The exercises were concluded by the singing of "Throw Out the Life Line."

In the evening the church was crowded when George W. Martin began the services by an organ voluntary and the choir sang the anthem "I Will Lift Up Mine Eyes." Pastor Wilson offered supplication, a trio sang "Sweet is the Work, My God, My King."

The history of the church from 1844 to 1894 was read by Thomas L. Jones, the Treasurer, and the Rev. C. C. Leigh of the Society of Old Brooklynites, who preached in the church just fifty years ago, delivered an address, as did also the Rev. Dr. Wilson.

The Simpson Church has been presided over by the following pastors: 1847-8, the Rev. A. S. Francis, missionary; 1849, the Rev. Robert Seney; 1850-51, the Rev. Nicholas White; 1852-3, the Rev. Samuel A. Seaman; 1854, the Rev. James H. Perry; 1855-6, the Rev. J. B. Wood; 1857-8, the Rev. George A. Hubbell; 1859, the Rev. Charles E. Harris; 1860, the Rev. Charles Kelsey; 1861-2, the Rev. John A. Roche, D. D.; 1863-5, the Rev. Francis C. Hill; 1866-8, the Rev. George Lansing Taylor, D. D.; 1869, the Rev. John Parker; 1870-72, the Rev. Richard Meredith; 1873-5, the Rev. Wesley R. Davis; 1876-8, the Rev. Charles N. Sims, D. D.; 1879-81, the Rev. James S. Chadwick, D. D.; 1882-4, the Rev. Henry Baker, D. D.; 1885, the Rev. A. J. Palmer, D. D.; 1886, the Rev. J. S. Breckenridge, D. D.; 1887, the Rev. J. O. Peck, D. D.; 1888-90, the Rev. J. F. Hamilton, D. D.; 1891-4, the Rev. J. O. Wilson, D. D.

The following Superintendents have been in charge of the Sunday school during the same period: 1844-63, George Stayley; 1863-6, William H. Wilson; 1866-74, James McGee; 1874-84, Thomas L. Jones; 1884-91, Dr. J. F. Atwood; 1891, James S. Case; 1891-93, Dr. J. F. Atwood; 1894, Oliver L. Dorlon.

A reception to the former pastors will be given in the chapel to-night, when a musical programme will be rendered.

SUFFOLK COUNTY WATCHING BROOKLYN

The City Cannot Get Its Water There Without a Hard Contest.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Dec. 2.—The presence in Suffolk County, and particularly in this town, of a number of surveyors connected with the Brooklyn Water Department has alarmed the people. They mean to oppose every movement made by Brooklyn to extend its water supply system into this county, for the reason that, should any great amount of water be taken from the ponds and streams, it would seriously interfere with the running of a number of mills and electric light plants dependent upon water power.

So much interest has been aroused that the Board of Supervisors of the county has resolved to employ counsel to determine what right, if any, the city has to take water from the county.

The county abounds in healthful lakes and streams. The Inspectors who recently looked over the county declared that the ponds near this village contained the purest water on Long Island. The Legislature may be asked to protect the Suffolk County watershed.

ELIZABETH CITIZENS AROUSED

They Complain of the Street Commissioner for Neglect of Duty.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Dec. 2.—Charges of neglect of duty and incompetency were preferred last night to the City Council here by the most prominent property owners of North Broad Street against Street Commissioner Thompson. Nearly all the complainants are New-York business men, and they asked the City Council to give them a chance to be heard, so that they could prove their allegations. The Council would not do this at once, but referred the matter to the Street Committee, with instructions that it investigate and then fix a date when the complainants may be heard.

The property owners in this section are in arms against the Commissioner, on account of the way their streets have been left by the Consolidated Traction Company.

Day-Star Industrial Home.

The first anniversary of the Day-Star Industrial Home for Destitute Women was held last evening at Calvary Baptist Church. The Rev. R. S. MacArthur, D. D., C. N. Crittenton, founder of the Florence Mission; Mrs. Whittimore, founder of the Door of Hope, and Sister Charlotte, founder of the Day-Star Industrial Home, spoke.

During the last year 292 women have been received into the home, 235 have been placed in situations, and 10 have been returned to mothers.

The home takes in respectable women free of charge. It is greatly in need of money and clothing.

In Dr. Parkhurst's Pulpit.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst did not preach yesterday at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church. His place was taken by the Rev. A. B. Raymond, professor at Union College.

His sermon was doctrinal, and he made no allusion to Dr. Parkhurst or current events.

CONDEMNED "SOCIETY" AS AN EVIL

The Rev. Edwin C. Bolles Calls It a Tyrant Which Sometimes Causes Men to Commit Great Crimes.

The Rev. Edwin C. Bolles, in the Church of Eternal Hope, Eighty-first Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues, preached yesterday morning on "Social Tyranny." He said:

"Before any decent man can use the word 'society' as the word is now generally used, he must give it a bath, for in its present state of usage it simply means a corporation of ambitious millionaires who tyrannize over the masses by dictating what shall be worn; what, how, when, and where those of their set shall eat, and, in fact, even attempt, and frequently succeed, in shaping their ideas."

He admitted that this condition of affairs only existed because the masses generally are willing to submit to the edicts of the society leaders.

The evil effects of this submission to the tyrant Society, he said, show themselves almost every day. Men live beyond their incomes, in their efforts to keep "in the swim," and when their debts become too great they either commit suicide or else rob their employers to keep the pace. In conclusion, the preacher said:

"Even religion becomes a mongrel and a hopeless calling, for ministers, as a rule, are afraid of their wealthy congregations and fear to tell them what they think because it might offend. Fashionable religion, or religion in the fashionable churches, is not religion; only a pandering to the tastes of the congregation."

A NEW CHAPEL FOR ST. PAUL'S

AN ADDITION TO THE ARCHITECTURE OF CONCORD, N. H.

One of the Finest Buildings of Its Kind in Any Part of New-England—The Work Now Completed.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 2.—The Chapel of St. Peter and St. Paul, at St. Paul's School, is now completed, and is one of the finest buildings of its kind in this part of the country. The tower, which for so long remained unfinished, now rises fair and perfect to a height of 120 feet. The upper part, which carries the bell chamber, is built of brick and Longmeadow brownstone, with a large preponderance, however, of stone. The tower, as now completed, is the gift of the Alumni Association and other friends in memory of Mrs. Colt, the rector's wife, who inspired the project, as she was herself the first to contribute to the building fund of the new chapel.

The old wooden shed, which has served the last six years as an ambulatory from the schoolhouse to the chapel, has been taken down, thus disclosing to view the main door, with its carving. A commodious brick structure has been made to connect the two buildings, and a new door has been cut in the west wall of the ante-chapel. This ambulatory is paved with brick, and has an open timber roof. Its south wall is carried up to a height of three or four feet, the upper portion being open woodwork. The north wall is solid brick. As the ambulatory is considered architecturally to belong to the schoolhouse rather than to the chapel, the wooden framework of its windows and doors has been painted light yellow, with which all the exterior woodwork of the schoolhouse has been made to correspond.

Within the chapel the improvement is no less remarkable. This is produced by the new reredos and stained glass of the east window. The window, which is the gife of the alumni of the school, in memory of Dr. George C. Shattuck, the founder, represents our Lord seated in the clouds in glory, clad in a purple robe, with the kingly crown upon His head, His hands uplifted in blessing. Around Him are adoring angels and saints. Conspicuous among the latter are St. Peter and St. Paul, after whom the chapel is named. Below them are to be distinguished St. Andrew and St. John the Evangelist, St. Agnes and St. Edmund, King and martyr, among a throng of apostles and evangelists, martyrs and virgins, Bishops and confessors.

A small brass plate, inserted in one of the panels, bears this inscription: "To the glory of God, and in loving memory of their son, William Henry Vanderbilt. Born Dec. 21, 1871. Died May 23, 1892. Student at St. Paul's School, January, 1888—July, 1889. This reredos is erected by Cornelius and Alice Gwynne Vanderbilt. 'He shall dwell in Thy court, and shall be satisfied with the pleasures of Thy house, even of Thy holy temple.'"

ABERDEEN GOES TO CHURCH IN BROOKLYN

The Earl and His Party Hear an Interesting Sermon by Dr. Abbott.

The Earl of Aberdeen, Governor General of Canada, accompanied by his aid, Archibald Majoribanks, and Secretary Hewitt, went to Brooklyn yesterday morning and attended services in Plymouth Church. Dr. Lyman Abbott is an old friend of the Earl.

The Canadian visitors occupied Mrs. Beecher's pew. The church was not especially crowded, owing to the inclement weather, and it was not generally known that the distinguished visitor was present.

Dr. Abbott took for his text John xiv., 21: "He that hath my commandments and keepeth them, he it is that loveth me; and he that loveth me shall be loved of my Father, and I will love him and manifest myself to him."

He divided his subject into three parts—obedience, the following of the ideal, and character—and gave several illustrations. The career of the boy at school who cannot see why he should follow in a certain line of study, but obeys, who when older becomes imbued with the teacher's spirit, and later sees life from the teacher's point of view, was one illustration, and another apt one was the history of the world.

At the conclusion of the sermon the Earl of Aberdeen and his companions were taken through the church buildings, and Conant's painting of Henry Ward Beecher was shown to them. They dined with Dr. Abbott in his house, 110 Columbia Heights, and returned to the city late in the afternoon.

DIED OF HIS WOUNDS AT LAST

Monace Evans Lived Three Days with a Bullet in His Brain.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Dec. 2.—Monace Evans, who was shot in the temple on Thanksgiving Day, died at the Muhlenberg Hospital at 3 o'clock this morning. Evans was shot either by Peter Kane or James Welsh, two boys who were in an adjoining yard shooting at a target. A stray bullet struck Evans. He was unconscious from the time of the shooting until his death. He lost the sense of feeling on one side, and seemed to be paralyzed.

Doctors probed for the bullet Thursday afternoon, but did not succeed in finding it. Yesterday trephining was resorted to, and the man seemed to rally afterward, so that nourishment was given. It is considered wonderful that Evans should live almost three days with a bullet in his brain.

Welsh and Kane have been arrested and lodged in the county jail at Elizabeth.

A Series of Evangelistic Readings.

Arthur W. Milbury, Secretary of the Industrial Christian Alliance, began last evening, at the First Collegiate Church of Harlem, One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, between Lexington and Third Avenues, a ten-evening series of evangelistic readings of the life of Christ, illustrated by 400 colored stereopticon pictures, different views each evening. These pictures are faithful reproductions in drawing and color of many of the famous mosaics and sculptures that adorn the churches and galleries of Europe.

The concurrent readings are from "Earthly Footprints of Our Risen Lord," compiled from the four Gospels, and placing each event in the Saviour's life in the order assigned to it by the best authorities. A special series, embracing all the pictures, has been arranged for the children, who are invited to come at 6:30 o'clock each evening. These meetings are free to all.

NORTH CAROLINA FUSION

The Complications Arising in the State Senatorial Contest

BUTLER, POPULIST, FOR SIX YEARS

Many Candidates for the Short Term, with Pritchard, Republican, Leading—The Caucus Question.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C., Dec. 1.—This town of thriving business and steady habits for the first time has been the scene of a political ferment for the last three months, and the end is not yet. A. E. Holton, who was made Chairman of the Republican State Committee by Congressman Thomas Settle, at the instance of his sponsor, made this place the headquarters of the Republican machine. The plan of fusion, or "co-operation," as the parties thereto term it, made frequent conferences necessary between Holton and Marion Butler, Chairman of the Populist State Committee, with the consequent incoming and outgoing of these political manipulators and their friends and henchmen.

When the election was over, it was presumed that Chairman Holton and his friends would go home, but, having elected a majority of the Legislature, the fight for the short term of United States Senator opened up on the morning after the election, and has gathered vigor and rancor every day since. The first question is to determine of what the caucus shall consist. The Populists have about twenty more members of the Legislature than the Republicans, and could rule a joint caucus. Col. Robert M. Douglas of this place demands that the Populists and Republicans shall caucus separately. Mr. Zeb Vance Walser, Republican member-elect of the House from Davidson County, and who desires to be Speaker, also declares for a separate caucus. This idea comes from those Republicans who were opposed to fusion.

Other Republican leaders, who were originally for fusion, fear that the establishment of separate caucuses would be the entering wedge which would very soon break up the co-operation between the Populists and Republicans, by virtue of which, and which alone, the State was carried against the Democrats. The Republicans consider that the various offices must be divided equally between the Populists and Republicans, and in some way the particular offices which the Populists and Republicans as such are to fill must be determined and then the joint caucus must select men from either party to fill the offices as agreed upon. It is probable that this plan will be adopted.

The Republicans with unanimity concede Marion Butler, the Chairman of the Populist State Committee and the autocratic leader of his party, the Senatorship for the long term, to succeed Senator Ransom. He is only thirty-two years old, and is a man of great ability. He ruled his own organization and that of the Republican Party during the recent campaign with a rod of iron.

He is President of the National Farmers' Alliance, and has served one term as State Senator from Sampson County. He is the editor and proprietor of The Weekly Caucasian, published at Goldsboro, which is the State organ of the Populists. If it is necessary, Mr. Butler will vote with the Republicans to reorganize the Senate, and it is not believed that he will antagonize any tariff measure that may be agreed upon by the Republicans. On the questions of free silver and the income tax Mr. Butler and the Republicans of this State are agreed.

For the short term of two years, to succeed the late Senator Vance, and to which Gov. Carr appointed ex-Gov. Thomas J. Jarvis to fill until an election by the Legislature, there are a number of candidates. To take them in their order of strength they are as follows:

Jeter C. Pritchard of Madison County leads. He is about thirty-five years, and is of more than average ability. He has twice been a member of the Legislature, and was the Republican candidate for Congress against Crawford in the Ninth District in 1892, and was defeated. He is very popular with the Republicans, and his only weak spot lies in the want of collegiate training. He will be earnestly supported by nearly all the Republicans from this district. There are only four negroes elected to the Legislature, and they are against Pritchard because they charge that some time ago he attempted, under the disguise of a tariff league at Asheville, to organize a white Republican party in this State.

Col. Oliver H. Dockery of Richmond County is a very strong man with the Republicans throughout the State. He was the Republican candidate for Governor in 1888 and was defeated. He was then sent to Brazil by President Harrison as Consul General. He espoused the fusion cause just at the right time, and did as much as any man in the State to make the movement a success. He is well known throughout the State, and it is not by any means improbable that he may be nominated after a few ballots.

Next is Dr. James J. Mott of Iredell County, better known as the "Iron Duke." He is the ablest leader of the Republicans, and enjoys the advantage of superior education and training. He is a man of large wealth, and has been a controlling factor in the politics of this State for the last twenty-five years. He has been Collector of Internal Revenue for the Western District, and for years he was Chairman of the Republican State Committee. He has spent money like water for his party, and is as dogmatic and autocratic as Mr. Butler ever dared to be. He has many strong friends and equally as many strong enemies among the Republicans. Ever since 1889 the Republican Party throughout the State has been an armed camp of the followers of John B. Eaves and James J. Mott, with victory sometimes on one side and sometimes on the other. Mott will be the choice of a majority of the Populist members of the Legislature as between Republicans, but he will not be as strong with Republican members as Pritchard. It is generally believed that Mott is prefered by Butler to any other Republican. Mott has been the Sherman leader in this State ever since 1880, and if Senator John Sherman can put in his oar to help elect Mott he will do so.

Next is A. E. Holton of Yadkin County. He is Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and is the special protégé of Congressman Thomas Settle of this district. He is the candidate of Settle for the Senate. Holton is a lawyer of average ability, with good business qualifications. His claims are based on the recent victory in contrast with the work of other Chairmen, who have failed to carry the State for the last twenty-four years. His candidacy would not be regarded as serious were it not for the support given him by Settle. Holton has never held public office. It is generally talked that Settle has put Holton in the race for the purpose of bringing about a dead-lock in the caucus, and having Holton withdraw, and urge Settle as a compromise candidate. Settle is intensely hostile to the election of Mott.

Ex-Congressman Hamilton G. Ewart of Henderson County comes next. Mr. Ewart is a good lawyer. He has served one term in Congress, and was defeated in 1890. He has also served one term in the Legislature. He was an ardent fusionist, worked faithfully during the campaign, and was re-elected to the Legislature by an increased majority. He will take away a few votes in the Ninth District from Pritchard. It is not believed that he can be elected. He is not strong with many of the leading Republicans because of a speech he made in Congress against the Lodge Election bill and because of a letter of similar character which he published eight months ago. He has some strength with the Populists because he introduced a bill into the Legislature of 1887 to establish a Railroad Commission and made a vigorous but unsuccessful fight to carry the bill through.

Next is ex-Judge Daniel L. Russell of Wilmington. He is one of the most brilliant Republicans in the State. He made a great reputation as a Judge of the Superior Court when quite young, and was elected to Congress in 1878 as a Greenbacker, and served one term. He lives in the wrong place to succeed in this fight. If he was in Asheville he would be elected almost without opposition. He has been a fusionist for years. He will be supported by the members from a number of counties which adjoin New-Hanover County. The monetary views of Russell, and all others except his protection principles, are in perfect accord with the Populists.

Last is ex-Congressman John M. Brower of Surry County. He was twice elected to Congress from this district, and was defeated in 1890. He served, before this, one term in the State Senate. He was bitterly opposed to fusion, and did all he could for a straight Republican ticket.

These are the men who are being groomed for the race. There are such distinguished Republicans as Col. James E. Boyd, the Mayor of the city; Mr. Walser of Davidson, and a number of others, who are out in the dark hoping circumstances will call them to the front.

The Democratic leaders are fully aware that they cannot hope to regain control of this State unless they can break up the union which has been established between the Populists and Republicans. Therefore the Democrats stand ready to have their members of the Legislature vote for two Republicans for the Senate as against one Republican and one Populist. Overtures of this character have already been made to the Republicans. If a deadlock should occur in the caucus and the nomination should be delayed for several days, something of this kind might take place.

A PHILOSOPHY AND NOT A CREED

So Declares the Rev. Joseph Silverman of Judaism—Will Advance with Civilization and Science.

The Rev. Joseph Silverman yesterday declared that Judaism was a philosophy and not a system of creeds. The sermon was delivered at the morning service in Temple Emanu-El, the subject being: "Why Do We Still Remain Jews?" He said:

"If we seek for the ground-rock basis of our clinging to Judaism we will find not national, not race feeling, not mere sentiment, but the conviction gained gradually that Judaism best satisfies our religious demands. Unless there was a real, a potent, a constant need of religion it would not be.

"It is folly to claim that the priests made religion in olden times in order to prey upon the fears and superstitions of inferior or incredulous mankind. It is idle to say that the Bible is a fiction which was written merely by men for the purpose of proving their claim as messengers of God. It is the greatest of all sophistry to conclude that because we to-day recognize some religions as superstitious that all religions must be of the same character.

"These two propositions are true: Religion exists because of the natural demand for it; the many religions exist because of the infinite differences of the natural demands.

"We are Jews, in contradistinction to other people, because we have given our answer to the question that agitated the world 3,000 years ago in Chaldea. We are Jews because our Judaism satisfies our religious desires. It is Jewish doctrine to know God and His will, and in trying to do that we satisfy a natural craving to solve the mysteries of nature. Truth is an absolute, a positive quantity. The Jewish teaching of truth is portrayed in the Talmudical tradition. To summarize the argument:

"First—That there is a God who has created and who governs the universe through invisible law, thus giving to it unity and design and purpose. Second—That it becomes our mission as individuals to know this God and study His laws by which He governs the universe, and to obey them in doing our part in the great work of universal and perpetual creation. Third—That the government of the universe is not only physical, but moral, and that truth prevails and that justice is supreme, and that God is the power that makes for righteousness; that it is the further mission of the individual to regulate his own life according to this absolute morality that prevails, to love truth and justice, and practice kindness and benevolence.

"Whereas, these doctrines are eternally true, and are with us not opinions merely, but firm convictions; we subscribe to them, and, since they are the fundamental doctrines pronounced by Moses and the prophets and the rabbis of all times and form the essence of Judaism, we are Jews.

"Judaism is not a system of creeds, but a philosophy. It has not reached its highest development. No one can say that it is for all time. As science progresses, as philosophy advances, as civilization improves, so will Judaism.

"Other religions have fixed symbols, which denote their church. Christianity is represented by a cross, Islamism by the crescent; Judaism has no symbol. Judaism is an everlasting searcher after truth. It is an always progressive, never a stagnating religion. Its symbol ought to be an interrogation point. The question, 'Why do you remain Jews?' often means, 'Why do you not accept Christianity?'

"My answer is because Christianity does not satisfy the demands of my religious nature any more than Buddhism or Mohammedanism. Christianity demands unreasoning faith. My religious nature demands doctrines that can stand the test of reason and criticism. Christianity demands belief in a Trinity, in a miraculous birth of a man-God, in vicarious atonement, and in bodily resurrection. We cannot understand these doctrines and we cannot believe in them."

THE REV. MADISON C. PETERS APOLOGIZES

He Has Been in the South and Will Speak No More of "Rebels."

The Rev. Madison C. Peters of the Bloomingdale Church, Boulevard and West Sixty-eighth Street, in a prelude to his sermon last evening said:

"Having recently spent a few weeks in the South I feel it to be my duty publicly to admit that I had, until I enlarged my information by personal observation, an entirely erroneous idea of the South, and I take this means publicly to apologize for those uncharitable thoughts. My lectures were on American lines, and my pleas for intenser Americanism and more enthusiastic loyalty to American ideas, as laid down by the founders of our Republic, met everywhere with the heartiest response.

"If the tocsin of war should be sounded, a foreign foe invade our shores, or an insurrectionary body arise in our midst, a million men, heavily armed, would came from the South and rally around the flag of the Union.

"Why, the South is the only truly American part of our Nation to-day! Rebel? That word must henceforth not be spoken. I believe that the South to-day grasps the hand of the North in a fellowship which has in it no misgiving or deceit.

"The public men of the South are not, as with us, 'professional foreigners' who have made public office a public steal. The Southern men in public office are patriotic and conscientiously American, and personify the embodiment of integrity.

"But, you say, they do not believe in negro domination. Neither do we in the North. Enfranchising all the negroes immediately after their emancipation was practically one of the greatest mistakes ever made by any free Government. In many counties and States the colored voters are in the majority, and a majority rule would take the Government. Negro domination would mean white damnation.

"The solid South is broken, and will break more and more if it is let alone. But let the next Congress agitate a Force bill, and self-defense will solidify the South again.

"A suffrage limited to an educational qualification is the only solution of the negro problem. But illiteracy is not confined to the South. Our Northern cities are thronged with foreigners as imbecile in their ignorance and degraded in their morals as were the rabble hordes that wrecked the republics of antiquity. Universal suffr

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

A Week of Uncertainty and Somewhat Lower Prices.

POOR EARNINGS, REDUCED DIVIDENDS

Influence of the Successful Government Loan Offset by Disturbing Incidents—Tricky Industrial Managers.

If the Government loan, with all the success which marked its issue, had come at any other time, it might have had a much more beneficial effect on stock values. But a flood of bear news developed in the beginning of the week, and more than offset the good effect of the re-establishment of the Treasury gold reserve. The week opened with the announcement of the extraordinary defalcation in the Shoe and Leather Bank, and this was followed by the St. Paul's return for the month of October showing a loss in net of $650,000. Then came the reduction in the dividend of the Chicago and Northwestern, preceded by much uncertainty pending the announcement. Erie's annual report added to the gloom of the situation, and later in the week the Reading statement for October left everything to be desired.

Developments among the industrials were almost equally disturbing, although perhaps they should not have been, as it is well known that the managers of several of the combinations pay more attention to Wall Street than to the properties under their control, and that consequently statements emanating from them are not to be depended upon as showing more than the position of these men in the market. The wail from the insiders in the Sugar Trust, it is safe to say, did not meet with the result anticipated, for the stock broke only half a dozen points, and then quickly recovered most of its decline. So, too, in the case of the Whisky Trust, the President of which, in order to help his bear campaign in the market, caused a tentative plan of reorganization to be published involving an assessment of $10 a share on a stock which is selling in the market at only $8. This property undoubtedly needs reorganizing, but no change will benefit it until there has been a clean sweep of the present managers from office.

Speculation outside of a few specialties was not active, and the bulk of what was done was for the account of professional operators. The tone of the market reflected the bearish proclivities of the cliques, and, as a result, the short interest has been largely augmented. While the drift of prices throughout the week was downward, the changes do not show important losses. In the Grangers, Burlington shows the heaviest loss, but it is measured by 1¼. The others of the group were only fractionally lower on Saturday than a week ago. There was a somewhat better feeling in the coal stocks on promise of more harmonious action among the companies in the future. Erie was lower on the showing made in its annual report, and the stocks of the Southern Railway declined in sympathy with the general market.

The bank statement was examined with interest on account of the changes in it arising from the placing of the Government loan, but the items did not fully reflect the full extent of the transaction.

The following table gives the highest and lowest prices for the week, and the closing prices of the corresponding week last year:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Dec. 2, 1893.
Alton & Terre Haute	37½	37	..
American Cotton Oil	28	27¾	31
American Cotton Oil pf	72¼	71¼	..
*American Sugar Refining	89¾	83⅜	83¼
*American Sugar Refin. pf	94	91½	85
*American Tobacco	98	90	80
American Tobacco pf	109	108	99¼
Atchison, Topeka & S. F.	5¼	4¾	21⅞
Baltimore & Ohio	67½	67½	73
*Bay State Gas	24½	23	..
Canada Southern	51⅞	50⅛	52½
Canadian Pacific	59¾	59¾	75¼
Chesapeake & Ohio	18	17⅞	20¼
Chicago Gas	73½	69⅝	69⅝
Chi. & E. Ill. pf	..	..	99⅝
Chicago & Northwestern	99	96⅝	106⅜
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	71¼	68⅝	80⅜
C., C., C. & St. Louis	38½	37	38⅛
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	59⅝	57½	66⅞
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf	118	116½	121¼
Chi., Rock Island & Pac.	61⅝	60⅜	70¼
Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	9	9	..
Colorado Fuel & Iron	26½	26	24
Columbus & Hocking C.	5¾	5¾	7½
Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	17	17	22
Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. pf.	40	40	..
Consolidated Gas Co.	126½	122	131¼
Delaware & Hudson	129¾	125¼	136¾
Del., Lack. & Western	160¾	158	169
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	35	34	34½
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	9	7⅜	26⅝
Edison El. Ill. of N. Y.	99	99	97½
General Electric	35½	34⅜	35⅞
Great Northern pf	101½	100½	107
Green Bay & Winona, t. r.	3¾	3½	5¾
Homestake	17½	17½	..
Iowa Central	7	7	8
Laclede Gas	22½	21⅝	17
Laclede Gas pf	80	80	69½
Lake Erie & Western	16½	16½	17
Lake Erie & Western pf	70⅝	70	68½
Lake Shore	135	133	129
Long Island	86	85¾	99
Long Island Traction	14¼	13½	..
Louisville & Nashville	54¾	53⅝	52¾
Louisville, New-Alb. & C.	6⅞	6¾	11
Manhattan Con.	106¼	104¼	128
Michigan Central	99½	97	101
Missouri Pacific	28⅝	27⅝	27¼
Mo., Kan. & Texas	13⅜	13⅛	14⅝
Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	22¾	22¾	26¾
Mobile & Ohio	18	18	20
Morris & Essex	164	164	154½
*National Lead Co.	40¾	38	22½
*National Lead Co. pf	86¼	84	65
National Linseed Oil	20½	20¼	22¼
National Starch	6	6	..
New-Jersey Central	96	92⅜	119
New-York Central	99⅝	98	103
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd.	31½	30¼	..
N. Y., L. E. & W.	13⅜	10⅜	15⅞
N. Y., Sus. & West.	15¼	15	17⅜
N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	42¼	41¾	48¾
Norfolk & Western	7⅜	6½	..
North American	4½	4⅜	5
Northern Pacific	4½	4¼	6⅞
Northern Pacific pf.	18¼	17⅜	24
Ontario & Western	15⅞	15½	17⅜
Oregon Improvement	12½	10	16
Ore. Railway & Nav.	20	19	..
Pacific Mail	22¼	21⅝	17
Peoria, Dec. & Evansville	3⅜	3⅜	7
Philadelphia & Reading	16¾	15¼	21⅝
Pittsburg & Western pf.	30½	30	..
P., C., C. & St. L.	15½	15	..
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	44	42¾	..
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chi.	158	158	..
Pull. Palace Car Co.	175½	175½	174
Rich & W. P., 5th int pd.	17¼	15⅝	..
Rich. & West. Pt. pf.	20	20	13½
St. Louis Southwestern	4¾	4⅝	5¼
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	9¾	9¼	10½
St. Paul & Omaha	34	32⅜	40½
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	110	110	118
St. Paul, M. & M.	108	108	107
Southern & Atlantic Tel.	92	92	..
Southern Pacific	19⅝	18¼	20⅜
Southern Railway	12¼	11	..
Southern Railway pf.	39⅜	35¾	..
Tenn. Coal & Iron	15⅞	14½	16⅞
Texas Pacific	9⅝	9½	9
T., A. A. & N. M.	3⅞	2¾	7
Union Pacific	12⅜	11⅝	22¾
Union Pacific, D. & G.	4⅛	4⅛	9
United States Cordage	9⅝	8	..
United States Cordage pf.	15½	14	..
United States Cord. rtd.	25⅜	23	..
United States Rubber	43⅜	41	39
United States Rubber pf.	96	95⅜	84
*United States Leather pf.	60½	59⅜	..
Wabash	6⅝	6¼	8
Wabash pf.	14⅜	13¾	17
Western Union Tel.	88¼	86¼	91⅝
Westinghouse asst.	27⅜	27⅜	..
Wheeling & Lake Erie	12⅝	12	15¼
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	43⅜	42¾	52½
Wisconsin Central	4½	4½	..

*Unlisted.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks issued on Saturday showed a decrease in reserve of $13,806,800. The banks now hold $52,820,800 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $4,456,700, a decrease in specie of $19,531,900, an increase in legal tenders of $2,591,200, a decrease in deposits of $12,535,600, and an increase in circulation of $9,600.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	Dec. 1, '94.	Nov. 24, '94.	Dec. 1, '93.
Loans	$499,460,100	$494,003,400	$400,490,100
Specie	76,527,600	96,059,500	104,368,800
Legal t'd's.	120,652,100	118,060,900	93,564,400
Deposits	579,835,600	592,371,200	487,345,200
Circulation.	11,164,000	11,154,400	13,658,200

The following shows the relation between the reserves and the liabilities:

	Dec. 1, '94.	Nov. 24, '94.	Dec. 1, '93.
Specie	$76,527,600	$96,059,500	$104,368,800
Legal t'd's.	120,652,100	118,060,900	93,564,400
Total reserve	$197,179,700	$214,120,400	$197,933,200
Reserve req'red agt deposits	144,958,900	148,092,800	121,836,300
Excess reserve above legal req'rements.	$52,220,800	$66,027,600	$76,096,900

The following table gives the surplus reserve at this date for a series of years:

1894	$52,820,800	1888	$10,076,550
1893	76,096,900	1887	6,843,725
1892	6,403,750	1886	6,165,950
1891	13,863,025	1885	26,187,200
1890	382,350	1884	42,297,450
1889	1,891,850		

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was somewhat firmer. On Wednesday call loans were made as high as 2 per cent.; on Friday small amounts were placed at 3 per cent. After that the rate fell back to 1 per cent., and the average for the week was about 1½ per cent.

Time money was not in urgent demand, although sentiment favored higher rates. Quotations were 1½ per cent. for thirty days, 2½@3 per cent. for sixty days to four months, and 3@3½ per cent. for five to six months.

Commercial paper was unchanged. Rates were 2¾@3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 3@3½ per cent. for four months' commission house names and four months' prime single names, 3½@4 per cent. for prime six months', and 4½@4¾ per cent. for good four to six months' single names.

The Bank of England statement on Thursday showed a decrease in bullion of £62,252, and the percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 64.67, became 65.33. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France gained 17,525,000f in gold and 1,575,000f in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was unsettled in the early part of the week, but became strong toward the close. The posted rates for sterling were $4.87 for sixty-day bills, and $4.88½ for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.86¼@$4.86¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.87¾@$4.88 for demand, $4.88@$4.88¼ for cable transfers, and $4.85½@$4.85¾ for commercial.

In Continental exchange francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95⅞ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅛.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 100 discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5. Chicago—35c premium. Boston—13c discount. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c@⅛c premium. Charleston—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. St. Louis—Par bid, offered 25c premium.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 62¼ bid.

The commercial price of bar silver was 62½c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 50½c.

In London, bar silver was quoted at 28½d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $21,374,758, and the exports for the same period $86,797,432. The net exports, therefore, have been $65,423,174.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Canadian Pacific....1¼
Colorado Fuel & Iron....1
Consolidated Gas....4¼
Delaware & Hudson....2⅜
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western....3¼
Laclede Gas....1
Richmond & West Point pf., t. r....1
United States Cordage gtd....2½

DECLINED.

Alton & Terre Haute....1
American Cotton Oil pf....1
American Sugar Refining....2⅜
American Sugar Refining pf....1½
American Tobacco....6
Chicago Gas....3
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy....1⅜
Chicago, Millwaukee & St. Paul pf....3
Distilling & Cattle Feeding....1½
Edison Electric Illuminating of N. Y....1¾
Lake Shore....1
Michigan Central....1½
Missouri Pacific....⅞
National Lead....2
New-Jersey Central....1⅜
New-York, Lake Erie & Western....1⅝
Oregon Improvement....2¼
Pittsburg, C., C. & St. Louis....1¼
Pittsburg, C., C. & St. Louis pf....3½
Richmond & West Point, 5th pd....1⅜
Southern Railway pf....2⅜
Southern Pacific....1⅛
Toledo, Ann Arbor & N. M....1¼
Western Union....1¼

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

American Dock 5s....2
Brooklyn Elevated 1st....4½
Brooklyn Elevated 2d....3
Burlington, C. R. & N. 1st....1
Burlington, I. & N. W. 1st....1
Duluth and Mankato 1st, Dakota....2
Des Moines & Fort Dodge 4s....1
Duluth & Iron Range 1st....1¼
M., L. S. & West. 5s....2¼
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. L. cn....2
Northern Pacific 1st coupon....1
Ohio Southern 1st....1⅜
Oregon Short Line 6s....1¼
Oregon Short Line 6s, ctfs....1½
Peoria & Eastern 1st....3
Pittsburg & Western 1st....1⅛
Richmond & Danville 5s....1
St. Louis & San Francisco gen 6s....3
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. 1st, M. C. 6s....1
Toledo, Ann Arbor & North. Mich. 1st...1
Union Elevated 1st....2

DECLINED.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois gen. 5s....1⅛
Chicago Gaslight & Coal 1st....2
Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton 1st....1⅝
Columbus, Hocks. Val. & Toledo 6s....1½
Colorado Midland cn. 4s....2½
Erie 1st cn....1½
Erie 2d cn....6¼
Erie 2d cn. ctfs....3¾
Green Bay & Winona 1st....2
Iowa Central 1st....1
Kansas Pacific cn....3½
Louisville, New-Albany & Chicago cn....1½
Northern Pacific 3d coupon....1
Oregon Improvement cn....3¾
Rock Island def. 5s....1
Texas Pacific 2d....¼
United States Cordage 1st....1⅝
Wisconsin Central 1st....1½

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New-York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended last Friday	$6,233,975
Corresponding week 1893	7,536,493
Since Jan. 1, 1894	399,780,183
Corresponding period 1893	504,056,490

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$6,630,204
Corresponding week 1893	7,594,180
Since Jan. 1, 1894	328,004,060
Corresponding period of 1893	342,595,162

Imports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$993,208
Corresponding week 1893	665,227
Since Jan. 1, 1894	17,874,675
Corresponding period 1893	64,981,249

Exports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$654,330
Corresponding week 1893	871,144
Since Jan. 1, 1894	115,735,444
Corresponding period 1893	100,113,345

BULLION HOLDINGS IN EUROPE.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and the corresponding date in 1893. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
Nov. 29, 1894	£34,955,880	.....
Nov. 30, 1893	25,988,970	.....

BANK OF FRANCE.

Nov. 29, 1894	79,395,326	£49,496,228
Nov. 30, 1893	68,228,000	50,793,000

BANK OF GERMANY.

Nov. 29, 1894	38,702,250	12,900,750
Nov. 30, 1893	31,009,500	10,336,500

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Nov. 29, 1894	15,380,000	14,286,000
Nov. 30, 1893	10,257,000	16,102,000

NETHERLANDS.

Nov. 29, 1894	4,079,000	6,818,000
Nov. 30, 1893	3,378,000	6,918,000

BELGIUM.

Nov. 29, 1894	3,363,333	1,681,667
Nov. 30, 1893	2,655,333	1,827,667

SPAIN.

Nov. 29, 1894	8,004,000	10,200,000
Nov. 30, 1893	7,918,000	6,619,000
Total last week	£183,879,789	£95,332,705
Corresponding week 1893	149,429,803	92,096,167
Week ending Nov. 22, 1894	182,208,725	94,900,821
Corresponding week 1893	149,175,499	91,812,417

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

*Clearings for week ending Dec. 1	$485,553,983
*Balance for week ending Dec. 1	40,019,984
Clearings for week ending Nov. 24	532,360,162
Balance for week ending Nov. 24	31,203,310
Clearings for week ending Nov. 17	534,700,305
Balance for week ending Nov. 17	33,248,815
*Clearings for week ending Nov. 10	497,522,590
*Balance for week ending Nov. 10	26,416,227
Clearings for week ending Nov. 3	549,450,259
Balance for week ending Nov. 3	38,151,935
Clearings for week ending Oct. 27	486,701,915
Balance for week ending Oct. 27	36,319,122

*For five days.

THE ALBANY MARKET.

ALBANY, Dec. 1.—The changes in the prices for local securities during the week included an advance of 4½ per cent., to 110 bid, for Albany Insurance Company stock. The advance in the bid price failed to bring out any offer of the stock below 120. Union Railway of New-York City was weak, and was offered down from 137 to 126. Two lots, one of twenty-five shares and another of seventeen shares, were offered at the same time through several brokers. The remainder of the list has been steady. There is a good inquiry for all classes of the Albany Railway Company securities. The consolidated 5 per cent. bonds which were for sale have all been absorbed, and none are now on the market. Troy City Railway stock is ½ lower for the asked price, and is offered at 82. At the meeting of the stockholders of both the Westcott Express Company and of the Consolidated Transfer Company the consolidation of the two companies was ratified. Only 100 votes were cast against the union upon the terms published two weeks ago. Mr. Arthur L. Andrews has been appointed receiver of the Treadwell Fur Company. The liabilities are over $170,000, and assets only $5,000. The good-will of the company has been sold to the American Fur Company, and there will be little left for the stockholders.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
*Albany City 4s, 1920-1930	120	..
*Albany City 4s, 1920-1930	100	..
Albany Insurance Company	110	120
Albany Cold Stor. & Ware. Co.	100	..
Albany Railroad stock	116½	117
*Albany Railroad I. cn. 5s	105	..
*Albany Railroad deb. 6s	117	..
Albany Safe Dep. & Stor. Co.	105	..
†Celluloid Co.	66	70
Commercial Insurance Co.	100	101
Commercial Union Tel. Co.	100	115
Consolidated Car-Heating Co.	..	53
Consolidated Transfer Co.	..	40½
Hudson River Telephone Co.	40	40½
Municipal Gas Co. of Albany	137	138
*Municipal Gas Co. of Albany 6s, 1906	111	112½
Manhattan Oil Co. of Lima, O.	35	40
New-York Air Brake Company	..	20
Saranac & Lake Placid Railroad	55	70
*Thompson Pulp & Paper Co. Mill 6s, 1895	..	100
Ulster & Delaware 5s	100	100¼
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga	25	..
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga 6s, 1922	100	..
Union Railway Co. of N. Y.	..	126
*Union Ry. Co. of N. Y. 5s of 1922	104	105
*Watervliet Turn. & R.R. gtd. 6s	111	113
*Watervliet Turn. & R.R.2d mtge.	111	112
*Westchester Elec. R. R. gtd. 5s, 1943	96½	97½
Albany City National Bank	..	100
Albany County Bank	125	130
First National Bank	165	165½
Mechanics & Farmers' Bank	402	..
Merchants' National Bank	..	185
National Commercial Bank	330	..
National Exchange Bank	115	120
New-York State Bank	200	..
Park Bank	125	..
South End Bank	60	80

TROY SECURITIES.

Citizens' Steamboat Co.	..	225
Troy City Railroad Co.	81½	82
*Troy City Railroad 5s, 1942	104	104½
Troy Gas Co.	125	126
*Troy Gas Co. deb. 6s	114	116
*Troy Gas Co. cn. 5s	106	..
Troy Telephone & Cable Co.	90	..
United Shirt & Collar Co. pf.	95	105
United Shirt & Col. Co. 6s, 1895	100	..
†Walter A. Wood & Co.	75	80
West Troy Water Works 6s	..	100
Central National Bank	115	120
Manufacturers' National Bank	210	220
Manufact. Nat. Bank of Cohoes	140	170
Mutual National Bank	175	185
National State Bank	195	200
National Bank of Troy	..	100
National Bank of Cohoes	..	130
National Bank of West Troy	..	125
People's Bank of Lansingburg	130	..
Troy City National Bank	152½	160
United National Bank	205	..
Union National Bank	115½	..

*And accrued interest. †Ex dividend.

THE PROVIDENCE MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 1.—The local stock market during the week has been somewhat inactive, but few sales having taken place. Prices continue about the same, and the demand for investments is still good, with light offerings. The local money market is quiet and firmer.

Commercial paper is quoted at 3½@4½ per cent., call loans between banks at 3 per cent., and cotton loans at 5 per cent.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report official closing quotations as follows:

BANKS.

	Bid	Asked.
American	46	..
Atlantic	..	40
Blackstone Canal	25¼	..
City	62	67
Commercial	48	..
Eagle	55	..
Fifth	50	..
First	113½	117½
Fourth	125	..
Globe	52½	..
Jackson	30	..
Lime Rock	25	..
Manufacturers'	135½	..
Merchants'	58¾	..
Mechanics'	51¾	..
National Exchange	100	..
National North America	42	44½
National Commerce	44	..
Old	112	..
Phenix	72¼	..
Rhode Island	27	28
Roger Williams	69	..
Second	125	..
Third	90	103
Traders'	38	..
Westminster	58¾	..
Weybosset	51	55

PAWTUCKET.

Slater	159	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

Industrial	100	105
Mercantile	30	..
Union Trust Company	50	..

RAILROADS.

Boston & Providence	255	..
New-York, New-Hamp. & Hart.	192	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. Deb. Bonds	135	140
Providence & Springfield	..	105
Pawtucket Valley	145	..
Providence & Worcester	249½	..
Providence, Warren & Boston	115	..

MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.

American Screw	200	212
American Supply	..	70
Armgton & Sims	..	35
Gorham Manufacturing pf.	107½	..
Nicholson File	46	52
Nat. & Prov., Wors pf.	..	105
Nat. & Prov., Wors. 6s	100	102½
Pawtucket Hair Cloth	28	..
Rhode Island Perkins H.-S.	97	99¼
Rhode Island Perkins H.-S. pf.	..	109½

INSURANCE.

Equitable	44	47½
Merchants'	41½	44½
Prov. Washington	41	44½

GAS AND ELECTRIC.

Narragansett Electric	77¾	..
Providence Gas	81	83
Pawtucket Gas	81	..
Providence Telephone	109¾	110

MISCELLANEOUS.

Continental Steamboat	66	76
Providence & Stonington S. S.	144	150

THE PITTSBURG MARKET.

(Reported by Messrs. Dick Brothers & Lawrence, 30 Broad Street, New-York.)

PITTSBURG, Dec. 1.—Pittsburg's solid industries continue to show a strong front. In fact, the only discouraging feature of the business situation is where prices are lower than ever before for iron and steel. The speculative situation is less encouraging, although no losses of consequence are to be noted. Demands were bettered for Philadelphia Gas and a few of the street railways, but the disposition at the close was to shade prices, especially for Duquesne. The closing bids were: Philadelphia Gas, 20¼; Wheeling, 20; People's, 33; Central Traction, 20; Duquesne, 27½; Birmingham, 14⅞; Union Switch, 13, and Monongahela Navigation, 72.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The rates of discount last week were 1 per cent. for three months and one-half of 1 per cent. for thirty days. The Continent is withdrawing gold. Silver was dull, America offering it and the East not seeking much. The Stock Exchange was busy. Most investors were buying freely, especially in mining stocks. American railroad securities were dull, as the reports of traffic showed no improvement. Wabash preference rose ½, Louisville and Nashville fell 3¼; Mexican, 1¼; Union Pacific, ¾; Atchison shares and Wabash common, ½; Atchison A bonds, Central Pacific, Denver and Rio Grande, Erie, Norfolk and Western, and Missouri, Kansas and Texas, ¼ each.

CLEVER LITTLE KATIE CAUGHT

Called on a Gerry Society Agent with a Begging Letter and Told a Pitiful Tale, but It Wasn't All True.

Katie Conroy, thirteen years old, who lives with her widowed mother at 316 East Thirty-sixth Street, was arraigned before Justice Burke in the Harlem Police Court yesterday by Agent King of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. She was remanded in the custody of the society until Tuesday.

Katie, when placed before the Judge, with tear-stained face and her eyes red and swollen from weeping, said she had tried everywhere to get work. She named several large dry goods stores where she said she had applied. Her mother, she said, was ill at home with three other children, the youngest only a week old, and that there was nothing in the house to eat.

"So, Judge," said Katie, "I went out and tried to get some money to prevent them from starving."

Agent King said Katie was very bright for a girl of her years, and exhibited several letters which she had written asking for aid. They were well composed, correctly spelled, and the handwriting was excellent for a child who has had little care spent on her education.

Katie went to the home of Agent King, at 158 East Twenty-sixth Street, Saturday night, and presented one of her letters, which stated that her father had been dead but a month, and that she was the only support of her mother and three children younger than herself. Agent King placed her under arrest, and on investigating the case found that her father died last March, that Katie had been working her scheme for nearly a year, and had collected considerable money.

Mrs. Winnie Conroy, Katie's aunt, was in court and wanted the girl as well as the eldest children sent to the Gerry Society.

THE QUESTION OF BETTER TENEMENTS

Felix Adler Explains His Suggestion for Municipal Assistance.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

From your editorial of this morning on the city ownership of tenements I derive the impression that the recommendations made by me have not been fully stated or entirely understood. Will you permit me, therefore, to epitomize the main points, as follows:

Whereas the cost of living for wage earners has diminished in other respects—food, clothing, furniture, &c., having become steadily cheaper—rent is steadily rising. This circumstance prevents the great improvement in the condition of the working classes which otherwise would be possible. It is easy to see why this should be so. The aggregation of population on a limited territory facilitates the production of wealth; at the same time it makes every foot of land more valuable, and hence increases the rent of dwellings for the wealth producers.

The plan proposed by myself provides, not that dwellings should be built at the expense of the City's Treasury, but that the city should purchase large tracts of the land to be included in the Greater New-York, which can still be had at a low price, and should consecrate this land to the erection of dwelling houses—tenements or others—for the poorer class.

Whether the city itself should erect these houses or leave it to companies or individuals to erect them, under proper restrictions, is a matter which I have not undertaken to pronounce upon. My own opinion inclines to the latter alternative.

Assume that the city should now expend $50,000,000 in such an investment. The future wage earners would then be compelled to pay 3 or 4 per cent. on $50,000,000, instead of paying the same or a higher rate of interest on what the land would eventually be worth (thrice or four times $50,000,000, at least) if it remained in the hands of private parties. In other words, the proposed plan is intended to give to the wage earners the benefit of the increase in the value of the land on which their dwellings stand due to their aggregate presence on that land.

I am not a subscriber to what is known as the single-tax theory, and should think it unprofitable to enter into the discussion of economic doctrines for the purpose in hand. We are dealing with a situation and not a theory. Our city is about to be vastly extended. The charter of the Greater New-York is now being elaborated. We have thus far seen tenement-house evils duplicate and reduplicate themselves as the city has grown. Tenement-house conditions, which were once confined to the lower parts of Manhattan Island, have sprung up, modified, but not radically changed, in the upper portions of the island. There is great danger that this process will go on, and that the dwellings of the millions of wage earners of the future will still be a reproach to the civilization of our metropolis.

No mere legislation can avert these evils. It is the high cost of the land that makes even improved tenement houses unsatisfactory and compels the crowding together of hundreds of persons of different ages and sexes on a few square yards. Cannot the cost of land be reduced, and thereby one of the main difficulties in the way of the permanent improvement of the working class be removed?

And is it demoralizing to the wage earners to receive this benefit? Are they not merely receiving an equivalent for that increase in the value of real estate which they, by their presence and by their toil, have helped to bring about? The proposition is that the wage earners shall pay from 3 to 4 per cent. interest on the capital actually invested by the city in the purchase of this land. Is it an infringement of manly independence, is it detrimental to self-respect, to obtain the use of money or its equivalent at a rate of 3 to 4 per cent. interest?

The chief point to which I have desired to call attention is that now is the time to act. So favorable an opportunity will never occur again. Rapid-transit facilities will soon make the suburbs accessible. The Greater New-York will soon become a reality. Land in the surrounding districts, still held at a comparatively low valuation, will soon and steadily advance. Shall we not now provide for the possibility of real homes—homes in the true sense of the word—for the future workingmen of New-York?

It has been our practice hitherto to allow evils to grow up in our midst and then, by a slow, costly, and difficult process to endeavor to correct them. Is it not wiser and more practical to forestall evils—in this case the evil of the reappearance of tenement-house conditions in the vacant spaces of Greater New-York—thereby preventing infinite waste and infinite suffering in the future?

FELIX ADLER.

New-York, Nov. 29, 1894.

Spoke Against the License System.

Prof. A. A. Hopkins of Harriman, Tenn., spoke yesterday afternoon at the meeting in Chickering Hall, under the auspices of the American Temperance Union.

He said that strikes, anarchy, and communism were the direct outcome of what was called the legalized sale of liquor.

License in regard to the sale of liquor, he said, was the lawless child of law. No patriotic citizen could consistently favor the license system. He claimed that licenses were granted to irresponsible persons, whose profits came from young men under age, and to whom they had no right to sell. He urged his hearers to oppose license in any form.

After the conclusion of the exercises, a petition was circulated, protesting against the legal sale of liquor during certain hours on Sunday.

TIMELY TROTTING TOPICS

Harness Racers Sent to the Pacific Slope.

DIRECTLY'S REMARKABLE RACING

Monroe Salisbury's Plans for the Winter—Meeting of Board of Review to Hear Appeals—Records of Fliers.

Everybody this side of Texas that has been active in the line of harness racing this season seems to have gone into Winter quarters but Monroe Salisbury. Even that indefatigable collector of record breakers has been obliged to suspend activities on this side of the continent, and to set out with his string of celebrities for California. If arrangements can be made with the driving park managers at various points of the Pacific slope, there will be some special exhibitions of speed over there somewhat similar to those that were attempted, with partial success, at Philadelphia early in November.

It is a settled fact that C. J. Hamlin has decided to send several of his cracks, including Robert J., Hal Pointer, and Fantasy, to try the benefit of a Winter on the other side of the Rocky Mountains, and his head trainer, E. F. Geers, will have charge of the equine tourists from Buffalo.

M. E. McHenry, another successful turfman, who has been closely associated with Salisbury since the regular campaign ended at Louisville in October, will also take his stable of fast performers to California. He resolved to do this some two months ago, so that his action is really quite independent of anything that either Salisbury or Hamlin may now have in view. There is no doubt, however, that if the people of the Golden State want to see the trotters and pacers that have been making history on Eastern tracks this year, the opportunity will be forthcoming. Never before were so many champions in that section at one time, for in the lot are the fastest trotter and pacer of any age, the fastest stallion, and the most wonderful two-year-old that has yet appeared.

Of these, the last mentioned, Directly, is the only one bred in California, that great nursery of speed having lost more than one laurel this year. At the close of 1893 Flying Jib stood even with Mascot among the pacers, and Directum was the premier stallion at either gait, besides having the three fastest heats to his credit. Now the Pennsylvania product, Robert J., leads everything that goes in light harness, and Kansas has given John R. Gentry, whose mile paced in 2:03¾, during a race at Terre Haute, puts both sons of Director in the shade. No other trotting stallion has got up to Directum's form. Ralph Wilkes being the nearest in approach, though still a second and a half away.

Alix has taken away from her vanquished foe the greatest distinction of all, namely, that of the best three heats. This leaves the hero of a twelvemonth past with the single honor of having stepped one mile at a faster rate than any stallion has since been able to go at the diagonal gait.

The house of Director, though it has been

THE VOTE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NOV. 6, 1894

FOR ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF THE COURT OF APPEALS, AND FOR THE APPORTIONMENT AND CANAL AMENDMENTS.

ALBANY, Dec. 2.—A table is given below of the total vote cast in each county, at the election of Nov. 6, 1894, for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals. Another table shows the vote for the Apportionment and Canal Improvement Amendments. The figures are taken from the returns filed in the Secretary of State's office, and are subject to revision, which may show trifling errors. The returns of Kings and Rockland Counties have not been filed yet, and Erie County has not yet returned its figures on the amendments; these, therefore, are omitted.

Statement of the whole number of votes given for Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals in the election of 1894:

Counties.	Albert Haight.	Charles F. Brown.	Zach'iah P. Taylor.	Thaddeus B. Wakeman.	Francis Geran.	Defective Blank & Scattering.	Whole Number of Votes.
Albany	19,150	18,530	360	195	260	48	38,542
Allegany	5,810	2,612	778	624	45	6	9,875
Broome	8,342	5,298	691	122	60	26	14,539
Cattaraugus	7,960	4,033	393	439	81	3	13,679
Cayuga	8,787	5,496	449	175	79	10	14,996
Chautauqua	12,213	4,962	819	500	65	17	18,576
Chemung	5,479	6,302	481	80	65	..	12,407
Chenango	5,437	3,386	465	76	35	9	9,408
Clinton	5,163	2,834	65	24	32	12	8,130
Columbia	5,652	5,079	174	59	39	6	11,009
Cortland	4,287	2,499	303	47	15	32	7,174
Delaware	6,507	3,919	434	77	48	14	10,999
Dutchess	9,914	8,381	481	56	89	58	18,979
Erie	38,891	28,467	679	810	619	194	69,660
Essex	4,204	1,822	85	36	31	..	6,178
Franklin	5,182	2,380	168	41	27	9	7,816
Fulton and Hamilton	6,207	4,038	376	43	80	43	10,787
Genesee	4,448	2,504	266	127	36	4	7,385
Greene	3,944	3,813	197	51	35	8	8,048
Herkimer	6,515	5,051	274	140	40	34	12,054
Jefferson	9,725	6,531	589	164	54	17	17,080
Kings	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lewis	3,816	2,801	184	45	25	15	6,886
Livingston	4,896	3,336	276	195	31	2	8,756
Madison	6,423	3,432	382	91	71	7	10,406
Monroe	22,918	15,595	643	535	417	113	40,221
Montgomery	6,100	4,922	154	47	38	8	11,283
New-York	123,110	136,939	880	1,237	7,691	4,183	274,040
Niagara	6,938	5,236	436	193	51	15	12,869
Oneida	15,895	12,404	737	80	197	42	29,265
Onondaga	18,533	14,178	848	167	492	130	34,348
Ontario	6,493	4,589	304	379	42	7	11,814
Orange	11,590	9,264	448	95	97	58	21,552
Orleans	3,882	2,490	335	219	32	6	6,934
Oswego	9,616	5,870	474	95	76	20	16,151
Otsego	7,061	5,594	87	49	14	13	13,203
Putnam	2,008	1,340	80	17	19	4	3,468
Queens	13,728	11,705	222	136	551	60	26,402
Rensselaer	15,129	13,983	458	129	175	5	29,859
Richmond	4,652	4,805	222	49	135	..	9,922
Rockland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Lawrence	13,186	5,403	487	140	44	20	19,280
Saratoga	8,693	5,080	388	104	34	13	13,718
Schenectady	3,723	3,395	177	22	76	..	7,393
Schoharie	3,401	3,940	269	43	31	8	7,692
Schuyler	2,374	1,518	199	70	9	1	4,171
Seneca	3,206	2,947	120	44	19	4	6,340
Steuben	10,876	7,290	585	248	66	4	19,137
Suffolk	8,855	4,470	446	81	76	26	11,954
Sullivan	5,666	3,075	153	36	31	3	6,964
Tioga	4,155	2,594	334	106	16	27	7,232
Tompkins	4,632	2,867	359	113	30	5	8,006
Ulster	9,914	8,480	438	105	75	6	19,027
Warren	4,196	2,206	149	119	23	14	6,701
Washington	6,143	3,922	283	83	30	28	10,779
Wayne	6,887	3,721	310	59	36	...	11,013
Westchester	15,651	13,235	529	222	313	....	29,950
Wyoming	4,396	2,322	275	149	30	...	7,172
Yates	3,041	1,429	225	258	12	....	4,965
Total	581,381	464,126	22,400	9,663	12,985	5,398	1,095,987

Statement of the whole number of votes given on constitutional amendments in the election of 1894:

Counties.	Legislative Apportionment. For.	Against.	Blank.	Whole No. of Votes.	Canal Improvement. For	Against.	Blank.	Whole No. of Votes.
Albany	15,694	16,751	111	31,556	16,225	15,790	99	32,114
Allegany	2,943	3,143	....	6,086	2,271	3,752	....	6,023
Broome	5,086	3,674	2	8,762	4,532	3,913	3	8,448
Cattaraugus	4,857	3,617	2	8,476	4,891	3,588	5	8,484
Cayuga	6,245	4,772	1	11,018	5,820	5,148	....	10,968
Chautauqua	8,014	4,071	....	12,085	7,639	4,293	....	11,932
Chemung	3,745	4,419	....	8,164	3,911	4,199	....	8,110
Chenango	3,389	2,572	2	5,963	3,165	2,697	....	5,865
Clinton	2,040	1,669	....	3,709	2,257	1,693	....	3,950
Columbia	3,578	3,743	4	7,325	3,394	3,905	5	7,304
Cortland	2,762	2,122	....	4,884	2,506	2,256	....	4,762
Delaware	3,856	3,290	1	7,147	3,414	3,516	3	6,933
Dutchess	5,519	5,106	319	10,944	5,791	5,064	286	11,141
Erie	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
Essex	1,042	2,326	....	3,368	2,493	970	....	3,463
Franklin	1,584	1,394	....	2,978	1,102	1,695	....	2,797
Fulton and Hamilton	4,801	3,191	....	8,082	5,065	3,060	....	8,125
Genesee	2,590	1,620	....	4,210	2,636	1,783	....	4,419
Greene	1,685	2,539	4	4,228	1,673	2,415	4	4,092
Herkimer	3,766	3,291	1	7,158	4,381	3,306	....	7,687
Jefferson	6,190	5,217	5	11,412	5,186	5,983	4	11,173
Kings	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
Lewis	2,021	1,922	4	3,947	2,251	1,883	1	4,135
Livingston	3,137	2,710	....	5,847	2,842	2,972	....	5,814
Madison	4,200	2,461	3	6,664	3,101	2,705	7	6,813
Monroe	12,490	10,600	10	23,797	14,100	9,831	6	23,937
Montgomery	3,793	3,412	....	6,813	3,907	3,359	....	7,266
New-York	67,408	66,641	11,689	145,738	85,381	52,768	11,060	149,209
Niagara	3,976	3,255	3	7,234	4,748	3,124	12	7,884
Oneida	9,803	7,874	....	17,677	11,995	6,990	....	18,994
Onondaga	12,223	10,102	16	22,341	13,057	10,008	12	23,077
Ontario	4,275	3,793	1	8,069	4,190	4,009	4	8,003
Orange	6,215	7,729	1	14,942	8,153	6,556	....	14,709
Orleans	2,523	1,831	1	4,355	2,904	1,771	2	4,677
Oswego	6,570	4,344	....	10,914	7,251	4,037	....	11,288
Otsego	4,165	4,431	110	8,706	3,697	4,580	110	8,387
Putnam	860	741	1	1,602	806	731	....	1,537
Queens	7,015	5,798	....	12,813	8,940	5,133	....	13,173
Rensselaer	11,857	11,796	....	23,653	12,458	11,248	....	23,706
Richmond	2,494	1,778	4	4,276	3,027	1,370	2	4,399
Rockland	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
St. Lawrence	7,173	4,223	2	11,398	5,419	5,124	1	10,544
Saratoga	4,871	4,156	55	9,082	5,152	4,107	47	9,306
Schenectady	2,324	2,636	....	4,960	2,625	2,408	....	5,033
Schoharie	2,091	3,210	....	5,301	3,246	2,055	....	5,301
Schuyler	1,484	1,271	....	2,792	1,253	1,505	....	2,755
Seneca	1,811	2,249	7	4,067	1,954	2,214	1	4,169
Steuben	8,580	6,070	2	14,652	8,018	6,461	5	14,484
Suffolk	4,001	2,777	5	6,783	4,178	2,598	8	6,784
Sullivan	1,936	2,184	2	4,122	1,556	2,244	2	3,802
Tioga	2,428	2,300	37	4,765	2,149	2,535	41	4,725
Tompkins	2,922	2,423	1	5,346	2,922	2,407	1	5,330
Ulster	5,044	4,633	....	9,717	4,417	5,018	....	9,435
Warren	1,713	1,735	....	3,448	2,080	1,662	....	3,742
Washington	3,860	2,048	3	5,947	4,246	2,146	5	6,397
Wayne	3,976	2,799	1	6,776	3,561	3,198	1	6,759
Westchester	10,218	7,850	....	18,068	10,938	6,577	....	17,515
Wyoming	2,656	1,689	....	4,345	2,554	1,931	....	4,485
Yates	1,898	1,423	....	3,321	1,492	1,777	....	3,269
Total	326,376	283,226	12,409	622,011	347,131	269,777	11,736	628,644

AT THE MUZZLE OF THE PISTOL

MARRIAGE IN INDIAN TERRITORY OF TWO UNWILLING PERSONS.

Young Girl Stolen from Her Father's House the Bride—A Dissolute Felon, Already Married, the Groom.

TAHLEQUAH, Indian Territory, Dec. 2.—A notable wedding in many respects occurred in this Territory just south of the Kansas line, a few days ago. The principals were prisoners and the witnesses were outlaws. Elder Farnham, who lives four miles south of Chetopa and within a quarter of a mile of the Territory line, was visited last Thursday afternoon by three men on horseback, who asked him to accompany them to their camp. He demurred somewhat, as he had no business in that direction, but was informed that he must go, and, knowing the character of the men, obeyed.

After a three hours' ride, the party approached the camp, which was in a ravine on Big Cabin Creek, where the good Elder found thirty or more men assembled about a huge fire. He had been there but a few minutes when he found that there were two women in the camp, occupying a little "shack" that evidently had been built hastily.

The Elder then learned for the first time that he was expected to perform a marriage ceremony, being informed that he must unite a couple regardless of what either might say. Notice was given by the leader that everything was ready. The outlaws gathered closely about the Elder, their bearing indicating that he had nothing to do but obey orders and trust to the courts to straighten out matters afterward, if, indeed, the courts ever could reach the parties.

A young man, with his hands tied behind him, was brought into the ring of armed men. He was apparently about twenty-five years old. He showed that he had been subjected to hard usage. Two men brought from the "shack" a young woman about twenty years old, whose appearance indicated that she had been brought up on the frontier. This prisoner was accompanied by an older woman, who called one of the band husband, a tie readily assumed in the Territory, and as easily dropped.

The young man and the young woman were placed side by side, and the Elder was told to "go ahead." Up to this moment the young woman evidently did not know what was to be done with her. She struggled violently and endeavored to escape, but her efforts were useless. Their names were given as Thomas Walton and Maria Tisdale. When Elder Farnham asked the man whether he would take this woman for his wife, he replied, with an oath, in the negative, and then protested against the outrage being perpetrated.

At that moment a revolver barrel touched the side of his head, and a voice said: "Better say yes."

"Yes," he responded, in frightened tones. When the same question was asked of the young woman, she said, brokenly:

"Are there no men here? You stole me from my home and now add to the outrage by trying to marry me to the bitterest enemy my father has. I won't do it. You don't dare do this!"

"Go on," said the leader of the gang, as Elder Farnham hesitated, and, drawing a revolver, the leader pointed it toward the frightened Elder, who hastily said the words in the ritual, and then pronounced the final words declaring the two luckless ones man and wife. The hands of Walton and Miss Tisdale, or Mrs. Walton, as the leader of the gang addressed her, were fastened together with a lariat, and they were forced into the "shack," and that was the last seen of them by Elder Farnham. The ruffians soon began to show the effects of the whisky that was passed around, when the man recognized as the leader led the Elder to his horse, and told him to "get out."

It has been learned that four men went to the ranch of a man named Tisdale, in the Osage country, and, finding no one at home but the daughter and a little brother only six years, carried her off. Tisdale had been a witness at Fort Smith against one of the numerous gangs of desperadoes that have so long infested the Territory. Walton is known as a worthless, good-for-nothing fellow, with nothing particularly against him. He has a wife, who is now at Guthrie, Oklahoma.

Elder Farnham organized a search party as soon as he could reach the settlement, but nothing has been heard of the two persons whom he was compelled to unite. The camping ground, which was visited early the next morning, gave no signs of the missing ones.

DETERMINED TO OUST FATHER SMITH

The War in St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church of Paterson.

PATERSON, N. J., Dec. 2.—The war between the Rev. Sebastian B. Smith, rector of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, and the parishioners, which caused the stormy scene between Mgr. Satolli and the committee that demanded the removal of their pastor, has taken a new lease of life. The Rev. Richard Lalor Burtsell of Kingston, N. Y., has consented to act as counsel for the parishioners, and charges against Father Smith will be immediately formulated for presentation to the metropolitan court.

Dr. Smith has been sending out bills for pew rent in arrears, and parishioners have replied informing him that they have elected a Treasurer, and have paid arrears into his hands to be used for the benefit of the church at the proper time. The church bazaar and an entertainment held recently were financial failures, the parishioners refusing to extend the usual patronage.

The St. Joseph's Parish Association met to-night, and unanimously voted not to contribute a cent to the church until the obnoxious pastor was removed to another charge.

The American Economic Association.

The seventh annual meeting of the American Economic Association will be held at Columbia College, Dec. 26, 27, 28, and 29. Addresses will be made by Seth Low, Prof. John B. Clark of Amherst College, Carroll D. Wright, Dr. Samuel M. Lindsay, University of Pennsylvania; Prof. Davis R. Dewey, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; John Graham Brooks, Prof Arthur T. Hadley, Yale University; Prof. David Kinley, University of Illinois; Worthington C. Ford, Prof. Frederick C. Hicks, University of Missouri; Prof. Henry C. Adams, University of Michigan; Prof. Thomas N. Carver, Oberlin College; Dr. Frank Felter, Cornell University; Prof. Richmond Mayo-Smith, Columbia College; Prof. Albion W. Small, University of Chicago, and Prof. W. J. Ashley, Harvard University.

THE AEOLIAN SOCIETY OF RAHWAY

Very Successful Musical Entertainments Given Only by Subscription.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 2.—The Aeolian Society of Rahway, composed of the élite of Union County, will give its first grand concert of the season Friday evening in the First Presbyterian Church.

The society was started as a venture last year, and so successful were the efforts of the Board of Managers in giving to the music-loving people of this vicinity concerts of a high grade that the demand for subscription tickets far exceeded the supply. Only subscribers can attend the concerts, which makes them very exclusive.

The subscribing officers of the society are: President—E. S. Savage; Vice Presidents—Walther Luttgen, A. E. Woodruff, Mayor Daly, and Samuel Wilson; Secretary—D. B. Corson; Treasurer—James P. Barnes. Active officers: President—James Dunn; Vice President—Walter Pratt; Secretary and Treasurer—E. E. Carman.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—8 P. M.—Forecast for Monday:

MAINE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, and VERMONT, snow; colder, strong northwest winds. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, rain or snow, colder, northwest gales on the coast.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, snow to-night, fair Monday, colder, northwest winds.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA and NEW-JERSEY, fair, colder, strong northwest winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DELAWARE, and MARYLAND, fair, colder, northwest winds. VIRGINIA, fair, except showers on the coast, decidedly colder, northwest winds. NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, fair, except local rains in eastern portion, decidedly colder, north winds. GEORGIA and ALABAMA, rain, decidedly colder, north winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, showers, colder, north winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, rain, colder, north winds. MISSISSIPPI and LOUISIANA, local rain, decidedly colder, northeast winds. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, except showers on the coast, decidedly colder in southern portion, northeast winds becoming variable. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, cooler, northwest winds becoming variable. ILLINOIS, fair, warmer in northern portion, north winds becoming variable. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, warmer, north winds, becoming south. ARKANSAS, rain to-night, fair Monday, cooler, north winds, becoming variable. WEST VIRGINIA, fair, colder, northwest winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, fair, except local snows on the lakes, colder, northwest winds, becoming variable. INDIANA, fair, north winds, becoming variable. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, except local snows on Lake Huron, colder, north winds, becoming variable. UPPER MICHIGAN and WISCONSIN, fair, warmer, variable winds, becoming south. MINNESOTA and IOWA, fair, warmer, south winds. MISSOURI, fair, warmer in northern portion, north winds, becoming south. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, south winds. NEBRASKA and KANSAS, fair, warmer, southerly winds. COLORADO, fair, warmer, variable winds. MONTANA, fair, variable winds, becoming west.

Signals are displayed on the Atlantic coast from Sandy Hook to Eastport. An area of high pressure, central in the Lower Missouri Valley, covers the entire country, except in New-England, where a storm has developed off the Massachusetts coast. The barometer has risen in the central valleys and fallen in the Atlantic coast and the extreme Northwestern States. The temperature has fallen decidely in the central valleys; it has remained stationary on the Atlantic coast and risen over the Dakotas. Snow has occurred in New-England and over the lower lakes. Rain has fallen on the Atlantic coast and generally in the Southern States. Snow will continue in New-England to-night and to-morrow. Rain will occur in the Gulf States, and the weather will be fair in the other districts. The temperature will fall on the Atlantic coast and decidely in the Gulf States. It will rise generally west of the Mississippi River. Strong northwesterly winds will occur on the New-England coast.

Fell or Pushed from a Train.

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., Dec. 2.—George Lowndes, aged eighteen, the son of a prominent Norwalk gentleman, fell, or was pushed, from the rear of a west-bound express train last night, and was instantly killed. The body was found soon afterward, and brought to this city, where an investigation will be held to-morrow.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Dec. 8 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

MONDAY.—At 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam";) at 2:30 PM for Barbados and North Brazil, per steamship Manauense, via Barbados, Para, and Manaos, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Manauense";) at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Hiram, from New-Orleans; at *3 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamship Breakwater, from New-Orleans.

TUESDAY.—At 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Lahn, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Germany must be directed "per Lahn";) at 7 AM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Eiffel Tower; at 10 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Corean, from Philadelphia; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Isl. and and Haiti, per steamship Alvena, (letters for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Alvena";) at 2 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship Fort William; at *3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamship Foxhall, from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship Majestic, via Queenstown; at 10 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship Berlin, via Southampton, (letters must be directed "per Berlin";) at 8:30 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Westernland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Westernland";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Caracas, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Caracas";) at 12 M (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., per steamship Antilla, (letters must be directed "per Antilla";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Saratoga, via Havana, (letters for Tampico and Progreso must be directed "per Saratoga";) at 1 PM for Barbados and Demerara, per steamship Perrier; at *3 PM for Puerto Cortez, per steamship City of Dallas, from New-Orleans.

THURSDAY.—At 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Edam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Edam";) at 3 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Cienfuegos.

SATURDAY.—At 11 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bourgogne";) at 11 AM for China and Japan, per steamship Wolhaven, (letters for Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Welhaven";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Jeremie, Aux Cayes, and Jacmel, per steamship Alps; at 10 AM (supplementary 12 M) for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Orizaba, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per Orizaba";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam";) at 11:30 AM for Italy and British India, per steamship F. Bismarck, via Naples, (letters must be directed "per F. Bismarck";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Cape Haiti, San Domingo, and Turk's Island, per steamship New-York.

Mails for China and Japan, especially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Dec. *3 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Dec. *4 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Rio Janeiro, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 7 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. *6 at 6:30 PM. On arrival at New-York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia,) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Dec. 10 and up to 6:30 PM Dec. *9. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 16 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 PM. On arrival at Newfoundland, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM, for forwarding by steamers sailing on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Nov. 30, 1894.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND via JAMES RIVER, Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60 and upward; II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.
Lahn, Tu., Dec. 4, 9 A.M. | Elbe, Tu., Jan. 15, 9 A.M.
Trave, Tu., Dec. 11, 7 AM. | Fulda, Tu., Jan. 22, 6 AM.
Elbe, Tu., Dec. 18, 9 A.M. | Ems, Tu., Jan. 29, 9 A.M.
Havel, Thu., Jan. 3, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Feb. 5, 6 AM.
Ems, Tu., Jan. 8, 6 A.M. | Elbe, Tu., Feb. 12, 9 A.M.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Fast steamers between New-York and Azores, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
F. Bismarck, Dec. 8, 1:30 P.M., for Alg., Nap., Gen.
Fulda, Dec. 13, 10 A. M., for Genoa.
Normannia, Jan. 5, M., Alg., Gen., Alexandria.
Kaiser W. II., Jan. 19, 1 P.M., for Alg., Nap., Gen.
Werra, Feb. 2, 10 A. M., Alg., Nap., Gen., Azores.
Normannia, Feb. 16, 11 A. M., Alg., Nap., Gen.
Kaiser W. II., Feb. 23, 7 A. M., Alg., Nap., Gen.
Werra, March 9, 9 A. M., Algiers, Naples, Genoa.
Fulda, March 23, 7 A. M., Algiers, Nap., Genoa.
Kaiser W. II., March 30, 10 A. M., for Genoa.
All steamers stop at Gibraltar.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton. Direct connection from Genoa, Naples, to Egypt by N. G. Lloyd S. S. Co.'s Imp. Mail Strs.
North German Lloyd, Bremen. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.
Oelrichs & Co., G. Agts., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

International Navigation Co.'s Lines.
From Pier 14 North River, foot of Fulton St.
American Line for Southampton.
Shortest and most convenient route to London.
No transfer by tender. No tidal delays.
I. Cabin, $60 upward; II. Cabin, $35 upward.
Red Star Line for Antwerp.
West'n'd'l'd. Dec. 5, 10:30 A.M. | Noord'l'd. Dec. 12, 5 A.M.
International Navigation Company.
6 Bowling Green, New-York.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.
LA BOURGOGNE, Lebeouf...Sat., Dec. 8, 11 A.M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Laurent...Sat., Dec. 15, 4 P.M.
LA NORMANDIE, Poirot...Sat., Dec. 22, 11½ AM
New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip valid 60 days: First-class $160; second-class, $116.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

Grand Winter Excursion
TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENT,
BY THE TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
FRENCH MAIL STEAMER
LA TOURAINE.
From New-York Feb. 6, 1895, to the Azores, Lisbon, Gibraltar, Barcelona, Marseilles, (Nice, Monte Carlo, and Cannes,) Villefranche, Naples, Messina, Syracuse, Alexandria, (Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Tunis, Algiers, Gibraltar, (Tangier,) to New-York, &c.
Duration of round trip 60 days.
For further particulars apply to A. FORGET, General Agent, 3 Bowling Green, New-York City.

JAPAN-CHINA.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO....Dec. 13, 3 P. M.
GAELIC.....Dec. 24, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING.....Jan. 3, 3 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu.....Jan. 15, 3 P. M.
BELGIC.....Jan. 24, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
YEMASSEE.....Monday, Dec. 3
ALGONQUIN.....Wednesday, Dec. 5
SEMINOLE.....Friday, Dec. 7
Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. and P. Line via Jacks., Grt. So. Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 379 Broadway, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE.—Four times weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to
J. D. HASHAGEN, E. A. W. H. RHETT, Gen. Agt. S. F. & W. R'y, 261 B'way. | Cent. RR., 317 B'way.
R. L. WALKER, Agt. | J. L. ADAMS, G. E. A.
O. S. S. Co., N. Pier 35, N. R. | F. C. ARP, Agt., 353 B'way.
G. M. SORREL, Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
From Grand Central Station, 42d Street:
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday, Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Express for Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niag. Falls, Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
3:30 P. M.—Ex. Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 P. M.; Chicago 4:30 P. M.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily for Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, and Montreal.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Auburn Road points, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Only Sleeping Car passengers for Rochester carried on this train.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Syracuse, Ogdensburg, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago.
12:05 Night, Ex. Sunday Night.—For Albany and Troy; connecting for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Canada.
9:04 A. M. and 3:38 P. M.—Daily except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
Wagner palace cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated by Pintsch Light.
Tickets at Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 213, 261, 413, 785 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., Lincoln Building; 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 125 W. 125th St., and 1338th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 74 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage

NEWS OF THE COLLEGES

The Great Influence of Societies at Harvard University.

IMPERATIVE NEED OF AN INFIRMARY

The Period of Hour Examinations Now Over—Remarkably Poor English of the Freshmen—Lectures to be Given.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 2.—Apart from the athletic life of the university, there is no such stirring elements in affairs at Cambridge as the meetings and doings of the members of the various clubs. These organizations are of four classes—political, literary, religious, and social. To the first class belong, of course, the debating clubs, the International Law Club, the Civil Service Reform Club, and the Republican Club. To the second class belong the English Club, the Cercle Français, the Deutscher Verein, and various other societies to the number of at least twenty-five, which meet both for social intercourse and for intellectual improvement. To the third class belong the Young Men's Christian Association, the Harvard Religious Union, the St. Paul's Society, and various other denominational societies, numbering about twenty.

The fourth class includes an almost indefinite number of organizations, most prominent being the Institute of 1770, the Hasty Pudding Club, the Pi Eta Society, and the Delta Upsilon Fraternity.

There are also societies which admit only graduates of certain preparatory schools and students who come from certain localities; but these organizations are really social societies, with a restricted membership. These clubs naturally cause the formation of cliques, which exert their greatest power in class elections.

It has now come to be almost impossible for any student to be elected class officer who has not the indorsement of the Hasty Pudding Club or the Pi Eta Society. The clubs which exert the most influence upon outside life are naturally those formed for political purposes, and it is gratifying to many to see such a large number of men enrolling themselves in the debating clubs and the associations which stand for definite political ideas.

The Harvard Republican Club held its annual meeting Wednesday night for the election of officers. The meeting was called to order by A. P. Stone, Law School, and the Secretary's report was read and approved. The following officers were then elected:

President—J. M. Perkins, Law School; Secretary—C. E. Bryan, '96; Treasurer—R. C. Davis, '97; Executive Committee—J. Quinn and H. C. Quimby from the Law School, S. E. Johnson and J. G. Kaufman from '95, Messrs. Dickinson and Sheriff from '96, and S. P. West and F. P. Bonney from '97.

The Board of Editors of The Advocate held a meeting last Wednesday evening at which Arthur S. Pier, '95, was elected President in place of M. Flandrau, '95, resigned, and H. A. Curtis, '96, was elected business manager in place of Paul Washburn, '95, resigned.

The establishment of a college infirmary is now being agitated, the university being noted at present for the provisions it makes for its invalid students. Proper care in college rooms is almost an impossibility, and in many cases where the student cannot be taken home his case is aggravated by the want of proper food and the lack of skilled attendance. Such a student needs a hospital as one of the necessities of the university.

The rehearsals of Molière's "Le Fourberies de Scapin" by Le Cercle Français are resulting in rapid progress. The whole affair is under the competent charge of Prof. F. C. de Sumichrast.

Prof. Dwight of the Harvard Medical School addressed the Catholic Club last Wednesday evening on "Lord Salisbury's Address Before the British Association."

Prof. J. Estlin Carpenter of Oxford gave last Wednesday evening the eighth lecture of his series on "The History of the Belief in a Future Life." His special subject was the belief of the people of Persia in immortality. His previous lecture related to the religious belief of the Egyptians.

Prof. Carpenter also addressed the Harvard Religious Union last week on "The Present Aspects of Liberal Thought and Life in England."

Charles T. Copeland has finished his series of public lectures with an address on Tennyson and Browning. He will soon begin his annual course of lectures on "Literature and the Drama," which will be open only to members of the university.

The annual series of preliminary hour examinations is now at an end, and until the mid year's, which begin the last week in January, the students will have a respite from the horrors of the examination room.

English is now the only study required of freshmen, and the results of the first hour examination, which included the entire freshman class and many special students besides, are interesting as showing the deficiency of the preparations which the lower schools and academies give. Out of the entire class, numbering about 500 men, 96 failed to pass, and many others passed with a mark which, while sufficient, could in no wise be called creditable.

Bishop John H. Vincent of Topeka, Kan., conducted the services in Appleton Chapel last Sunday evening.

WORK ON YALE'S NEW BUILDINGS

Interesting Comparison of the College's Finances—Football.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 2.—The exterior of the new Law School building is completed, and the work on the interior is progressing rapidly. Large iron bookcases will be put in the library, as will also the fire-proof doors which open into the hallways. The interior woodwork is all ready to be put in place, but the builders have received instructions to defer this until the building is thoroughly dry. This may delay the completion of the building somewhat, although it is expected by the contractors that the rear section will be completed by Jan. 1.

The work on the new laboratory building for the Scientific School has been progressing very slowly, owing to the solid nature of its construction. The workmen have also been considerably retarded by the wet weather. As an additional precaution against fire, several heavy brick partitions will be built to the top of the structure, and the front hallways will be built without the use of brick.

It is designed to accommodate graduate students in chemistry and those taking the chemistry course, as well as the courses in biology, natural history, geology, and agriculture, so far as their studies in pure chemistry are concerned. It will also furnish room for the chemical instruction of the freshman class. It has been planned to accommodate about double the present number of students.

Interesting comparisons of the financial changes of the university during the past ten years are made from the figures of Treasurer Farnam's recent annual report of the financial condition of the university. In that time the general university funds have risen approximately from $471,670 to $1,196,569; the academical funds from $921,607 to $1,505,459; the Divinity School funds from $144,401 to $226,318; the Law School funds from $11,000 to $100,293; the Art School funds from $81,600 to $93,200; while the Medical School funds fell from $29,134 to $28,651.

The income in the academical department rose in the same time from $162,754 to $323,163, and of the Scientific School from $54,118 to $115,825. The figures for funds do not include the large Sheffield fund report, and they also make no account of the great additions for buildings.

In general, it can be stated that Yale's funded resources have more than doubled during the last ten years, and increased about 75 per cent. during the last six years.

A memorial meeting in honor of the late Prof. William D. Whitney will soon be held at the University of Indiana, and will be addressed by Prof. F. B. Tarbell, '73, of the University of Chicago and formerly of Yale.

Yale men are now pretty well satisfied that there will be no more football games on Thanksgiving Day in which a Yale team will figure. The action of the Faculty in desiring the Yale-Harvard freshmen game to be played on Saturday instead of on Thanksgiving Day afternoon is taken by the college men as a very decided indication that football games are not popular with the Yale University officials on this day.

The second lecture in the Dwight Hall course will be delivered Monday evening. The Earl of Aberdeen, Governor General of Canada, will address the meeting, which all members of the University are invited to attend.

Prof. Beers has published a historical and critical book, which deals with English belles-lettres, entitled "From Chaucer to Tennyson." The volume contains eight chapters, which treat of the successive periods of literature, with a short reading course appended to each chapter. Representative selections from thirty authors are grouped by themselves in an appendix of some seventy-five pages.

President and Mrs. Dwight have issued cards for a series of "at homes" to be given at their residence, 126 College Street, Tuesdays during December, January, and February afternoon and evening.

Prof. William I. Knapp, formerly of Yale, but now of the University of Chicago, has sold his Spanish library of 6,000 volumes to a son of C. P. Huntington of New-York. The library is exceedingly valuable. Prof. Knapp during his long residence in this city as Professor of Modern Languages at Yale University collected many rare volumes on philology and the history, religion, and laws of Spain a country in which he was deeply interested.

The New-Haven Historical Society is closely identified with Yale, as evidenced by the election of officers recently. These officers were chosen: President, Simeon E. Baldwin, '61; Vice President, Eli Whitney, '69; Secretary, Henry T. Blake, '48; Assistant Secretary, Leonard M. Doggett, '84; Treasurer, Dwight C. Bowers, '87. Among the Directors elected are the following Yale graduates: C. R. Ingersoll, '40; Rev. J. M. Hoppin, '40; J. M. B. Dwight, '46; A. N. Wheeler, '57; C. H. Smith, '65; H. L. Hotchkiss, '73, L. S.; H. F. English, '74, L. S.

The Yale men who have been coaching football teams the past season include the following: In New England, Dartmouth's eleven has been in charge of W. S. Moyle, '91, and T. Cochran, Jr., '94, has coached Andover. H. S. Graves, '94, has coached coaching the Trinity eleven, has trained the West Point cadets. In the Middle States the Syracuse University eleven has received coaching from C. D. Bliss, '93; the University of Pennsylvania from G. W. Woodruff, '89, and Haverford from L. T. Bliss, '93, S. W. W. Heffelfinger, '91, S.; T. L. McClung, '92, and H. S. Graves, '94, L. S., have each coached the Lehigh team during the season, and V. C. McCormick, '93, S., spent three days a week with the eleven of the United States Indian School, Carlisle, Penn. The high school has also had the benefit of the coaching of W. P. Graves, '91, and the naval cadets at Annapolis that of J. A. Hartwell, '89, S.

Among the prominent athletic clubs the elevens of the Crescent Athletic Club, the Orange Athletic Club, and the Little (Washington) athletic clubs have Chicago, Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Seabeen coached by H. Beecher, '88; W. T. Bull, '88, S.; A. H. Wallis, '93; and W. T. Bull, '88, S.; A. H. Wallis, '93; F. S. Henry, '94; V. C. McCormick, '93, S.; the West Side University of Chicago has W. C. Rhodes, '91, and A. J. Ballier, '92. In had her football interests managed by A. A. Stagg, '88. F. E. Barbour, '92, S., has been at Ann Arbor for several weeks developing the University of Michigan eleven, while on the Pacific slope the University of California team has been under the charge of C. O. Gill, '89.

The two Yale students who are sick with typhoid fever at the Yale Infirmary, Gale and Delano, are improving, and it is expected they will be out in a short time.

There has been a protest from some of the D. K. E. men throughout the country against the Yale Glee Club singing any more the songs of that society, and a correspondence has ensued between the manager of the Glee Club and some of the prominent D. K. E. men on the subject. It is understood that the men in the Yale chapter have no great objection to the club singing the society songs, but the protest comes from the chapters in different parts of the country where the club appears on the annual tour. It is said that the Glee Club manager takes some exceptions to the power of the D. K. E. men to compel the club to cease singing the songs in question. The objection raised by the D. K. E. men is that they think it hardly right for the songs of a secret society of Yale to be heard outside the meetings of that society.

Among the lecturers in the local university extension movement are the following Yale professors: Thomas R. Lounsbury, who will talk on Shakespeare; George T. Ladd, on "Psycology: Its Relations to Education"; Bernadotte Perrin, on "A Biographical Survey of Greek History"; William L. Phelps, on "The Elizabethan Drama Exclusive of Shakespeare"; E. W. Scripture, on "Educational Psychology"; E. H. Sneath, on "The Psychology of Education," and A. L. Winton, on "The Adulteration of Foods and Methods for Its Detection."

CORNELL PRIZES AND SCHOLARSHIPS

Rules of Competition for the Woodford Prize in Oratory Changed.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 2.—The best-known of the prizes offered by Cornell is the Woodford Prize in Oratory—a gold medal of the value of $100, given to that member of the senior class presenting the best oration at an annual contest. The prize is almost as old as Cornell, and was founded by Gen. Stewart L. Woodford.

Some of the most prominent of Cornell's alumni have been Woodford orators, and to win the Woodford is considered the highest honor attainable in elocution or oratory. The rules of competition for the prize have recently been considerably changed, and are now as follows:

1. Any member of the senior class who is to receive a degree at the coming commencement may be a competitor, provided he has taken at least one course of instruction in elocution and oratory.

2. Every competitor shall be required to submit at the Register's office, on or before the first day of the Spring term, an original oration upon a subject which shall have previously been approved by the Professor of Elocution and Oratory.

3. The competing orations shall be limited to 1,500 words, and shall be written with a typewriter.

4. The orations submitted shall be read in private by their authors to a committee appointed by the Faculty, after which the committee shall examine the orations and shall select the best, not to exceed six in number, for delivery in public. The names of the successful writers shall be announced as early as is practicable after the beginning of the Spring term.

5. The contest for the prize will take place on the evening of the fifth Friday of the Spring term, under the direction of the President of the university.

6. The prize shall be awarded by a committee of three, to be appointed by the President, and, whenever practicable, from persons not resident in Ithaca.

7. The prize shall not be conferred unless the successful competitor shall complete his course, and take his degree at the commencement next following.

8. A copy of each of the orations selected for the competition shall, within one week after the selection, be deposited by its author with the committee charged with the selection, who shall, after the completion of the competition, deposit the orations permanently in the university library.

Cornell is very liberal in the matter of fellowships and scholarships. Besides the 512 State scholarships, covering tuition to the members of the entering class, there are awarded, as the result of competitive examination, nine scholarships, making thirty-six university scholarships of the annual value of $200. It has been determined by the university, instead of granting nine scholarships, to extend over four years, to give eighteen scholarships to run for two years.

A Civil Service Reform Club has been organized here. Its officers are: R. H. Williams, '95, President; F. P. Ufford, '96, Vice President; F. B. Skinner, '95, Secretary and Treasurer. The Executive Committee consists of these three officers—Profs. Jenks and Wheeler, E. D. Durand, G.; A. B. Reed, '95, L. S., and S. C. Kriebel, '97. The club will hold two public meetings in the course of the year, at which questions connected with civil service reform will be discussed.

At the recent convention of the Intercollegiate Press Association of New-York State the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, J. G. Tonair, Syracuse; Vice President, Miss Florence Murdock, Elmira; Secretary and Treasurer, C. E. Barry, Cornell. It was voted to make The Syracuse University News the official organ of the association.

One of the most interesting of the student organizations here is the Cornell Congress. This body is modeled after the Senate and House of Representatives. Any student of the University may become a member, and on joining is assigned to some State, which he is then supposed to represent. The congress is now about ten years old, and has proved a valuable school of debate. A Speaker and Clerk are regularly elected, bills and resolutions are introduced, debated, and passed by these amateur statesmen in exactly the same way as in the National Congress. The Cornell Congress also annually elects a President of the United States, regularly choosing one of the university professors, who appoints a complete Cabinet, also from the instructing body.

As the two parties are very evenly divided in the Cornell Congress, and there are also a number of independents, the Presidential elections are often exciting. This year a dead-lock arose, as there were three candidates, and it was only after three sessions that an election was finally held. In this the Republicans were successful, electing their candidate, Prof. E. W. Huffcut of the Law School.

The second of a series of lectures on finance and political economy was delivered on Friday evening by Mr. G. K. Greene of New-York on "Railway Finance."

The electrical museum here has come into possession of a unique and interesting relic in the shape of a piece of the wire used by Morse and Vail in the construction of the first telegraph line.

PLANS OF PRINCETON'S GLEE CLUB

Promise of a Very Successful Season—Winners of Debates.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 2.—Manager Harold McCormick of the University Glee Club has completed his schedule of concerts to be given previous to the Christmas trip, which will begin Dec. 17. The club will visit Elizabeth Dec. 6, giving a concert there in the evening. On the following evening a concert will be given at Orange, after which the clubs will return to Princeton and take a rest till Dec. 12. On that date the regular annual concert will take place at the Lawrenceville School, five miles from Princeton, for the benefit of the boys of that school.

At Newark the clubs will appear the following evening. This will be one of the largest early concerts. Princeton has a large following in Newark, and the alumni of that place will put forth an extra effort to make the concert a success.

The first home concert of the season will take place Dec. 14. This will be given in Alexander Hall, the new commencement building, and will be largely attended by the students, the Faculty, and their families.

The Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin clubs visited Pennington Seminary Tuesday, and gave their first concert of the year. Judging from their performance on that occasion, the clubs will have a successful season. Several new selections are included in the season's programme, and the rendition of these selections at Pennington was especially fine. An innovation is made in the introduction of a cornet solo, which is rendered by McNish, '98.

Leader Teal, of the Glee Club has secured the services of the Kneisel String Quartet from the Boston Symphony Company now playing in Philadelphia, to give a concert Monday afternoon at Princeton.

A reception will be given by the alumni of Philadelphia to President Patton on the evening of Dec. 10, at the Aldine Hotel. The committee in charge of the reception consists of the Rev. E. R. Craven of the class of '42, Samuel B. Hully, '63; Phillipus W. Miller, '79; the Rev. Dr. J. Addison Henry, '57; Dr. J. Madison Taylor, '76; G. A. Dunning, '80; Joseph M. Huston, '92, and Alexander Henry, '70.

The sixth annual convention of the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools of the Middle States and Maryland, of which President Patton of Princeton is the present President, met Friday and Saturday at Johns Hopkins University. President Patton delivered an address before the association on "Preparatory Training."

Robert Dunning Dripps of Savannah, Ga., won first prize in the annual freshman prize debate of the Cliosophic Society. First and second honorable mention were awarded, respectively, to Albert Cooley Fulton of Beaver Falls, Penn., and Benjamin Remington Weld of Minneapolis, Minn.

THEATRICALS BY COLUMBIA BOYS

The Sophomores to Present a Burlesque on the Seventeenth.

The burlesque, "Our Boys up to Date," will be presented by the sophomore class at Berkeley Lyceum, Dec. 17 and 18. The Glee, Mandolin, and Banjo Clubs will be worked in, and several new songs have been especially prepared for the occasion. P. A. Bates is the manager.

The Faculty of the department of English has announced the subjects for honors in that branch for the year 1894-5. Sophomores: "The Prose Style of Froude as Seen in His 'Essay on the Book of Job' and in Chapter 36, 'The Armada' of His 'History of England in the Reign of Elizabeth;'" "The Greek Element in English History in the First Half of the Nineteenth Century." Juniors: "The Prose Style of Ruskin as Seen in His 'Crown of Wild Olives,'" "Comparison Between 'The Comedy of Errors' and 'Love's Labor's Lost' in Method of Dramatic Construction," "The Sources of Spenser's 'Shepherd's Calendar,'" "The Inflection and the Syntax of the Verb in Spenser's 'Shepherd's Calendar.'" Seniors: "The Progress of Rhetorical Studies in England and America Since 1775," "The Prose Style of Pater as Seen in the First Four Essays of His 'Renaissance,'" "Comparison Between Pope and Keats in the Management of Rhyming Couplet as Displayed in 'The Rape of the Lock' and in 'Endymion,'" "Syntax of Mood and Tense in Oratio Obliqua in Anglo-Saxon and in Early English Down to the Close of the Fourteenth Century." "The Limitation of Aristotle's Theory of Poetry Consequent Upon His Knowledge of the Greek Drama." The Glee Club gave a concert on Friday evening at the Church of the Puritans, at the conclusion of which a handsome baton was presented to the leader by the members of the Sunday school.

The names of E. A. Alexander, E. S. Brownson, Jr., E. Bullen, F. E. M. Bulfower, A. Cook, J. H. Hammond, M. B. Johnston, A. Knox, N. Ottinger, W. B. Parsons, G. Rosendale, and L. Strucke have been selected by the Faculty of the Law School to be competitors for prize essays from the senior class.

"The Analogies and Differences Between Animal and Plant Life and Development" has been selected by the Faculty as the subject for final honors in biology and botany.

Frederic Cope Whitehouse will deliver a lecture Wednesday afternoon in the Library Building upon "Egyptian Irrigation, Ancient and Future." The lecture will be given under the auspices of the Faculty of the School of Mines.

Wells College Notes.

AURORA, N. Y., Dec. 2.—Prof. C. T. Winchester, L. H. D., of Wesleyan University, has completed his course of lectures on the "Victorian Writers." In addition to this course, Prof. Winchester spoke Saturday evening on "Old London," and at the Sunday vesper service read a paper on "Literature as a Means of Christian Culture."

Monday evening, Nov. 26, a meeting of the Phoenix Literarum Societies was held in Phoenix Hall. Miss Corbin read a paper on "Queen Isabella of Spain and Her Connection with the Alhambra," and Miss Kingsbury read a poem entitled "The Alhambra." The "Indian Love Song," by De Koven, was rendered, after which Miss Swinnerton read a sketch on the "Taj Mahal."

Thanksgiving Day was celebrated at Wells by the usual dinner, at which all the students, the Faculty, and many guests were present. Preceding the dinner, Miss Smith, assisted by President and Mrs. Waters and Prof. and Mrs. Winchester, received in the drawing room. A german, led by Miss Walker, was given by the students in the evening.

Saturday morning Prof. Riggs of Auburn Theological Seminary gave the second lecture of his course on the Gospel of St. John. Prof. Riggs spoke of Christ's conversation with Nicodemus.

Rochester University News.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 2.—Dr. Charles Forbes gave the first of a series of university extension lectures in photography on Tuesday evening. His subjects for the course are: "Elementary Optics," "The Camera and Its Lens," "Early History of Photography," "Plates, Films, and Development"; "How to Make the Print," "Perspective in Photography," "Posing and Lighting," "Photography with the Microscope and Telescope," "Photography in Colors," "Photo Printing and Mechanical Processes."

Mrs. David J. Hill, wife of President Hill, has been invited to read her paper on Michael Angelo before the Century Club of Philadelphia this month.

College closed on Wednesday for the usual Thanksgiving recess.

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

TROY, N. Y., Dec. 2.—Mr. George S. Morrison of New-York and Chicago delivered the first lecture of the season last Tuesday. Mr. Morrison was the designer of the great bridge at Memphis, as well as of others. He discussed the pneumatic and other processes of constructing the foundations of bridges, illustrating his remarks by the stereopticon.

The students have revived the office of Grand Marshal, adopting a constitution and by-laws, by which the student body, under the name of the Rochester Polytechnic Institute Union, shall be governed.

The football team went out of training after defeating the Ridgefields of Albany on Nov. 18. The officers for next season are D. K. Robinson, Manager, and E. C. Hanavan, Captain.

INCENSE BEFORE THE ALTAR

FATHER WATTSON MAKES ST. JOHN'S A RITUALISTIC CHURCH.

Excitement Among the Episcopals of Kingston—Many Members of the Congregation Withdraw.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Dec. 2.—Advent Sunday was made memorable in St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church in this city this morning by the adoption of a service including all the seven points of the ritual. The day is also the ninth anniversary of the rectorate of the Rev. Father Lewis T. Wattson. During these years Father Wattson has gradually changed the low service, to which the conservative members of the church were accustomed, and from time to time new ponts of ritual have been taken up.

The opposition to the offering of incense has been widespread, but Father Wattson has come out victorious, and this morning, for the first time in its long history, incense was offered before the altar at St. John's.

When, four weeks ago, Father Wattson announced that, beginning with the first Sunday in Advent, the offering of incense would become a part of the service a tremendous opposition arose. Many persons and families who had been identified with St. John's for years withdrew their support and began attending another church. The rector of another Episcopal church preached two sermons against the use of incense against the will of the people, intimating that a priest who did it would be false to his ordination vows, and a controversy between persons who used the local papers as a means of expressing their thoughts over their signatures arose. Many predicted the breaking up of the church even, and the matter, it is said, has been laid before Bishop Potter. In spite of all this against him, Father Wattson has remained true to his convictions, and the service in the church this morning was of an extremely ritualistic nature.

The rector entered the church behind the procession of choristers, wearing a very handsome purple chasuble, over an alb of pure white, and attended by four acolytes wearing scarlet cassocks. During the offertory hymn the smoking censer was swung before the brilliantly-lighted altar, and when the host was elevated by the priest a gong was struck by an acolyte, as is the custom in Roman Catholic churches.

Just before this impressive ceremony, four acolytes, bearing lighted candles in golden candlesticks, marched from the vestry room at the side of the chancel, and, with the thurifer bearing the censer, turned around the altar. The communion service was new. It was expected that the church would be crowded by people attracted out of curiosity, but the congregation was no larger than usual.

During his sermon, Father Wattson spoke with all the earnestness of a man inspired. He thanked God that the service in St. John's was at last one worthy of God, and said it now resembled in part the sublime service which St. John the Divine describes in Revelation, as he saw it in heaven. Father Wattson spoke of the power parents have been given from above of forgiving and retaining sins, and startled his hearers by saying that he believed it was still the will of the Master to heal bodily as well as spiritual ailments through His priests. "There is a man in Chicago," he continued, "who is now doing miracles as great as the Christ did on earth. I have seen this realized, and firmly believe it."

These words have caused even more of a sensation than the offering of incense. Father Wattson expects his people to attend confession and advocates the keeping of Friday as a fast day.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Van Brunt, P. J.; O'Brien and Parker, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Non-Enumerated Motions: 1—Matter of St. Nicholas Terrace, (in re Pentz.) 2—Matter of Garvey. 3—Matter of Lynch. 4—Matter of Smith. 5—Matter of Grout. 6—Matter of Goodman. 7—Bullock vs. Bullock. 8—Bushnell vs. Durant. 9—Canadian Agricultural Coal and Colonization Company vs. Spofford. 10—Davis vs. Davis. 11—Empire City Subway Company vs. Columbus and Ninth Avenue Railroad Company. 12—Faneuil Hall National Bank vs. Bussing. 13—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. Bankers and Merchants' Telegraph Company. (Claim of Third National Bank.) 14—Govin vs. De Miranda. 15—Same vs. same. 16—Gabriel vs. Schillinger Fire-Proof Cement and Asphalt Company. 17—Moffett, Hodgkins and Charles Company vs. Peoria Water Company. 18—Jones vs. Jones. 19—Kinsman vs. Fish. 20—Long Island Railroad Company vs. Gross. 21—Lyle vs. Little. 22—Morimino vs. Hamilton. 23—Same vs. same. 24—McCready vs. Whaley. 25—Oelberman vs. New-York and Northern Railway Company. 26—Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company vs. Barker. 27—Brewster vs. Barker. 28—Robertson vs. Sully. 29—Southwell vs. Humphrey. 30—W. H. Sawyer Lumber Company vs. Busseil. 31—Taylor vs. Blue Ridge Marble Company. 32—New-York Security and Trust Company vs. Lipman. 33—People, &c., vs. The Life Union. 34—Same vs. same. 35—Same vs. same. 36—Jones vs. Jones.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Schalk vs. Mehlen. 2—Taussig vs. Powell. 3—Savage vs. Faulhaber. 4—Patterson vs. Enrique Mining Company.

Class II.—5—Loughran vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company.

Class IV.—6—Hendricks vs. Hendricks. 7—United States Trust Company vs. Freudenthal.

Class VI.—8—General Electric Company vs. Barker. 9—Edison General Electric Company vs. same. 10—Edison Electric Light Company vs. same.

Class VII.—11—Jacques vs. Loriot. 12—Sampson vs. Hackelburg.

Class VIII.—13—Guithene vs. Marschall. 14—Smith vs. Bloch. 15—New-York Insulated Wire Company vs. Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company. 16—Matter of One Hundred and Twelfth Street. 17—Equitable Life Assurance Society vs. Greenwood. 18—Terwilliger vs. Murphy. 19—Matter of Ney. 20—Cambria vs. Rapid-Transit Real Estate Company. 21—Gabriel vs. Schmidt. 22—Brunke vs. Garrison. 23—Baker vs. George. 24—Dux vs. Klinker. 25—Merwin vs. Newton. 26—Coffin vs. Leach. 27—Pendergrast vs. O'Neil. —Gibbons vs. Moore. 29—Brown vs. Prahar. 30—Bram vs. Bram. 31—Marx vs. Levy. 32—Haincs vs. Patterson. 33—Gilhooley vs. American Surety Company. 34—Walton vs. Boyd. 35—Alden vs. Alliance Insurance Association. 36—Belding Brothers & Co. vs. Dixon. 37—Matter of Kimberley Diamond Company. 38—Greene vs. Washington Storage, Warehouse and Van Company. 39—Weston vs. Damon Manufacturing Company. 40—People, &c., vs. Mutual Benefit Life Association of America. 41—Welch vs. Burr. 42—Exkorn vs. Exkorn. 43—Smith vs. Kidd. 44—Gorham Manufacturing Company vs. Phillips. 45—Wilder vs. Judson. 46—Budelman vs. Lenz. 47—C. & C. Electric Company vs. Wendt. 48—McKenna vs. Weston. 49—People, &c., vs. St. Nicholas Bank, (in re. Chittenden.) 50—Matter of Birdseye. 51—Garfield National Bank vs. Striker.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term, Part I.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Demurrers.—2—Pearson vs. Hudson Tunnel Railroad Company. 122—Hirshfeld vs. Bopp. 133—Oelbermann vs. New-York and Northern Railroad Company. 180—Boardman vs. Pulverizer Company. 152—Milbank vs. De Riesthal. 153—Morehouse vs. Williams. 176—Allen vs. Allen. 184—Gideon vs. Dwyer. 185—Pettit vs. Rubel. 186—Poole vs. Mercantile Co-operative Bank. 187—Boardman vs. Urquhart. 188—O'Keefe vs. Kelly. 189—Taylor vs. Taylor. 190—American Sugar Company vs. Marx. 191—Hubbard vs. Garrick. 192—Hardon vs. Ongley Electric Company. 193—Welding Company vs. Cheever. 194—Lloyd's Plate Glass Insurance Company vs. Beever. 195—Myers vs. Munroe. 196—Smith vs. same.

Divorce.—2333—Lackey vs. Lackey. 2340—Rowland vs. Rowland. 2343—Mangels vs. Mangels. 2347—Gornall vs. Gornall. 1997—Phillips vs. Phillips. 1569—Vonder Au vs. Vonder Au. 2106—Withers vs. Withers. 2480—McGee vs. McGee. 2527—Malis vs. Malis. 2528—Corbitt vs. Corbitt. 2529—Curtis vs. Curtis. 2530—Garrison vs. Garrison. 2531—Isenbrandt vs. Isenbrandt. 2532—Dewey vs. Dewey. 2533—Davis vs. Davis. 2534—Kelrnes vs. Kelrnes.

Law and Fact.—1914—Haas vs. Haas. 1802—Fraser vs Dress. 2251—Hudson vs. Hafen. 2360—Haffey vs. Lynch. 1654—David vs. Schiffer. 2457—Seaman vs. Seaman. 1544—Pease vs. Gillette. 1910—Thomas Adams & Co. vs. Albert. 1632—McShane Company vs. Sullivan. 1599—Bigelow vs. Tilden. 2304—Mayo vs. Alexander. 2455—Clancy vs. O'Toole. 1895—Hornthal vs. Finelite. 1896—Same vs. same. 1897—Eichhold vs. same. 1898—Same vs. same. 1899—American Credit and Indemnity Company vs. same. 1900—Same vs. same. 1901—Stern vs. same. 1902—Same vs. same. 1444—Grose vs. Rosenblum. 730—Levene vs. Berger. 1791—Smith vs. Bradhurst. 1831—Slater vs. Rogers.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1922.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Law and Fact.—89—Tucker vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 352—Phillips vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 513—Moss vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 332—Tierney vs. same. 525—Rafter vs. same. 532—Sonn vs. same. 353—Phillips vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 354—Same vs. same. 355—Same vs. same. 421—Brower vs. same. 2358—Keene vs. same. 423—Wood vs. same. 308—Livingston vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 387—Clarkson vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 434—Oehler vs. same. 435—Walker vs. same. 264—Hellbronner vs. same. 337—Henkel vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 302—Morgan vs. same. 233—Marks vs. same. 235—Hughes vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 265—Gottlieb vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 383—McElroy vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 384—Same vs. same. 153—Koehler vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.———, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases will be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

2130—Jacobs vs. Samuels. 4395—Cole vs. Sanford. 2340—Secorata vs. Falk. 2524—Spannechia vs. Loew. 5539—Dovale vs. Ackerman. 5017—Wentz vs. Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. 2484½—Harmon vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 2492—Dunlap vs. Wilkes. 1941—Arthur vs. Dalton. 5425—Meyer vs. Lexow. 5713—Matter of Van Cort. 2376—Patterson vs. Ongley Electric Company. 2387—Reynolds vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 2437—Dolen vs. Wuensch. 2515—McLaughlin vs. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. 2291—Burkhard vs. Field. 656—Essas vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 1539—Kavinsky vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 2321—Cavigan vs. The Mayor, &c. 2648—Wyeth vs. Stranchen. 2681—Garvin Machine Company vs. Hutchinson. 2739—Genova vs. Von Hafen. 2741—Hollis vs. Dart. 5328—Lawrence vs. The Mayor, &c.

Highest number reached on regular call on Circuit calendar, 2772.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.———, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Bach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Will meet to-day to hand down decisions.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Bookstaver, J.—Calendar for December Term called at 10:30 A. M.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bischoff, J.—Calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Brandt vs. Alexander. 2—Masche vs. Cirrito. 3—Walsh vs. National Broadway Bank. 4—Reflinger vs. Reflinger. 5—Canavan vs. The Mayor, &c. 6—Weeks vs. Weeks. 7—Preston vs. Morris. 8—Motley vs. Pratt. 9—New-York Insulating Paint Company vs. same. 10—Abraham vs. same. 11—Chatfield vs. Rimoldi. 12—Stewart vs. Ceramic Company. 13—L. Mott Iron Works vs. same. 14—Hawk vs. American News Company. 15—Healy vs. Crimmins. 16—Moss vs. Cohen. 17—Same vs. same. 18—Knox vs. Atkins. 19—Knox vs. Bates.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases answered ready will be sent from this calendar to Parts II. and III. for trial.

2228—Staubsandt vs. Lennon. 2197—Same vs. same. 2196—Same vs. same. 2194—Cole vs. Sears. 1134—Hauck vs. Huse. 1132—Hauck vs. Dunn. 1758—Mendelssohn vs. Block. 2986—Wahl vs. Lehigh Valley. 1501—Hedin vs. Long Island Railroad. 807—Seymour vs. West. 1231—Friest vs. United States Credit System Company. 872—Nurick vs. Manhattan Railway. 1090—Levi vs. McCollum. 884—Frankfort vs. Manhattan Railroad. 1234—Fielbig vs. Gall. 986—Bancker vs. Parkinson. 1104—Johnson vs. Dampskibsselskabel, &c. 684—Ryan vs. Fiss. 1203—Bristow vs. Barrett. 2355—Garvey vs. United States Horse and Cattle Show Company. 1247—Dovale vs. Ackerman. 1207—McElroy vs. Wronkow. 1298—Sokoloff vs. Fisher. 1699—Duck vs. The Mayor, &c. 1208—Allen vs. White. 1170—Helbig vs. The Mayor, &c. 1042—Kram vs. Mayer. 1097—Lawrence vs. New-York Biscuit Company. 1084—Penfield vs. Smith. 1193—Stapleton vs. Fargo.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1310.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II.—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part III.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term—Freedman, P. J.—McAdam and Gildersleeve, JJ.—Calendar for December Term called at 10:30 A. M.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear. Demurrers.—337—Bamberger vs. Marston. 338—Peouple ex rel. Abeles vs. Mount Zion Congregation.

Equity Cases.—498—Stern vs. Rosenforff. 583—Jefferson vs. Walker. 584—Townsend vs. Walker. 585—Hall vs. Vredenlader. 481—Smith vs. Thompson. 601—Ryan vs. Healy. 346—Connor vs. Buddensiek. 444—Stonebridge vs. Clark. 495—Stark vs. Schmidt. 490—Young vs. Young. 534—Perkins vs. Heert. 562—Gerin vs. Bauer. 488—Baron vs. Baron. 585—Waldara vs. E. T. Weymouth Company. 587—Wyse vs. Wyse. 592—Bradley & Currier Company vs. Hagan. 14—Stonebridge vs. Smith. 536—Goldberg vs. Goldberg. 631—Mazance vs. Manhattan Insurance and Construction Company. 596—Wise